

Due process proceedings become important part of tenure policy

By CLARK SWANSON
Managing Editor

"At the current time, two MSSC tenured professors are going through dismissal proceedings. The procedures, which began with a hearing before the Faculty Senate Personnel Committee, are sketchily outlined.

"Dismissal of a faculty member could occur at any time, for any reason. Tenured faculty, under the Faculty Handbook, receive a

hearing. Non-tenured faculty do not. It is time that a prescribed due process procedure was available to all MSSC faculty."

These two paragraphs are from a flyer given to this reporter from a member of the MSSC TFA/MNEA, MNEA, and NEA. This flyer also contains a list of suggestions that organization wishes to make:

"To be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner, to have timely and adequate notice,

right to confront and cross examine witnesses against you, opportunity to present evidence orally and in writing, right to counsel, right to an impartial decision maker, right to a determination based solely on the legal rules and the evidence introduced at the hearing, and right to a statement by the decision maker as to why he made his decision and the evidence relied on."

With these words, one must ask himself, What is due process? In the

Faculty Handbook the matter of due process covers close to six pages. Maybe the person with the least amount of due process on campus is the probationary teacher. The firing of a probationary teacher, or termination, as the handbook states, is relatively simple.

According to the handbook, a probationary teacher can be fired at the end of any academic year. It also states that he shall be notified in writing of this decision. Fur-

thermore, the instructor cannot obtain the charges against him unless he sends a written request for them.

Due process for a person in this situation is even simpler. After a copy of the charges has been received, he may then "request a reconsideration by the recommending or deciding body." At this point a conference is held between both the parties concerned. Then, at that session, the verdict is reviewed, and a final decision is

made.

Termination of a tenured or non-tenured teacher is much more difficult. This is for one simple reason—due process. If a tenured teacher is dismissed (or a non-tenured one, non-tenured being a person who has served his probationary period but has not yet received tenure) a whole system of appeals can be used to retain his or

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Teachers will need higher GPA

Effects of the new standard calling for potential teachers to have a cumulative grade point average of not less 2.5 on the four point scale are termed "almost" negligible by Dr. Charles Niess, dean of the division of education and psychology.

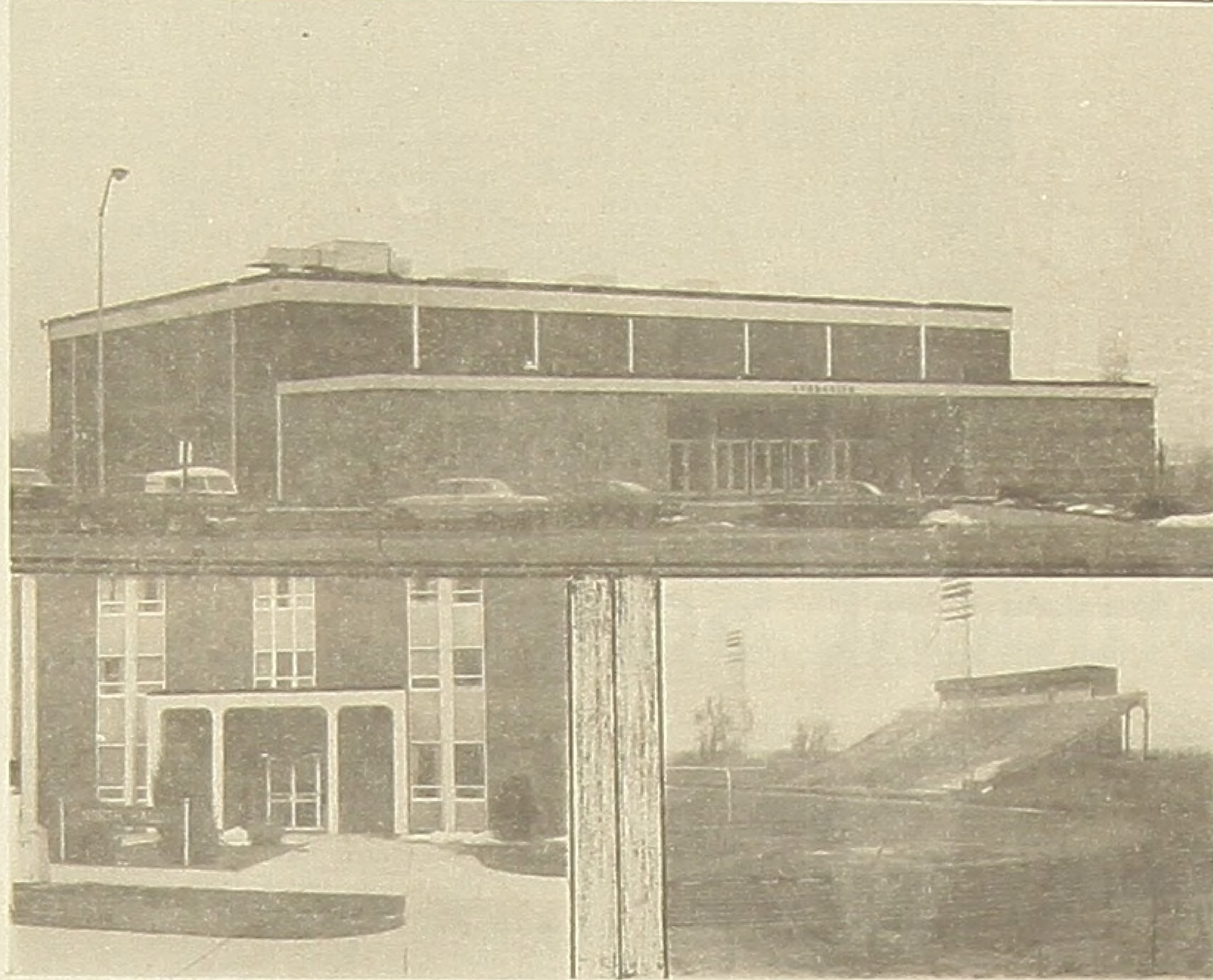
"The average GPA of our current teaching candidates is somewhere around 2.8", Niess reported. "The old level was 2.2, so we don't feel that the effect will be that great."

Arthur Mallory, Commissioner of Education for the state of Missouri, and some of his associates felt that the quality of teaching in the state could be improved by raising the minimum level for graduation to 3.0. "Most of those in the educational world felt that this was a bit excessive, and that there was no evidence to support the measure anyway," Niess continued. Subsequent studies on graduate teachers proved that there was no direct correlation between GPA and teaching skills, as long as the GPA was above 2.0.

There is a bottom, intellectually, however, according to Niess. "Teachers that graduate with a 2.2 GPA seem to have no difficulty," Niess continued.

Niess related that administrations want to improve the quality of teachers that graduate from the institution, while at the same time trying to eliminate as few students as possible. Those students that have a GPA that is substandard will have to repeat those classes that they received low grades in, which, according to Niess, will probably result in the acquisition of degrees at a later time for those students. "One effect that it will have will be to turn out more responsible teachers, because they will have to work harder in school."

The law, which goes into effect in September of 1982, will probably pertain to only about 19 percent of the teaching candidates, if the grade point averages remain the same. A vote was taken at the regular meeting of the Educational Conference, which is composed of college presidents and deans.



Buildings named after three who helped develop college

Two state legislators and the president of the College's governing boards — all of whom played decisive roles in the establishment of Missouri Southern State College — have been honored by having campus facilities named after them.

The men's residence hall, formerly North Hall, has been designated the Richard M. Webster Hall, after the state senator from Carthage. The college gymnasium has been named the Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium after the state representative from Carthage, and the college stadium has been named the Fred G. Hughes Stadium after the president of the Board of Regents. Hughes is from Joplin.

SEN. WEBSTER, 55, was the driving force in the Missouri Senate that secured passage for the bill creating Missouri Southern. Webster, 55, is a native of Carthage, a graduate of Carthage High School, and was graduated from the University of Missouri-Columbia with a law degree.

He served in the United States Coast Guard during the 1941-45 period seeing action in the South Pacific. He operated the first landing barge ashore in the invasion of the Islands of Lubang and Masbate. He retired from the U.S. Naval Reserves in 1968.

A deacon of the First Christian Church in Carthage, Webster served three terms in the State House of Representatives, including one year as speaker of the House, before his election to the State Senate in 1962. He is the ranking Republican member of the Senate.

REP. YOUNG is called the "Dean" of House Republicans where he has served since 1954. He received the St. Louis Globe-Democrat award for meritorious public service as the house member most effective in debate in 1965-66.

Born in Logansport, Ind., Young, 58, is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Ind., where he received a bachelor's degree.

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Discrimination group target

Four federal laws and an executive order comprise the major anti-discrimination requirements relevant to educational institutions. But it takes "affirmative action" to ensure that Missouri Southern, or any other school, is in compliance with the provisions of those edicts.

"Affirmative action," according to the Project on the Status and Education of Women, "means taking steps to remedy a situation based on sex which was caused by past discrimination, either by the school or by society at large."

TITLE IX is the program that has the most impact on this campus, affecting coverage, admissions, treatment of students, employment and procedures.

According to Dr. Ann Slanina, Title IX officer, an affirmative action committee co-exists on campus with the Title IX committee. The Title IX committee consists of over 30 faculty and staff members and administrators.

In July of 1976, Missouri Southern submitted a self-evaluation to identify discrimination. That evaluation, conducted by Judy Grant (then Title IX officer), analyzed all departments for evidences of discrimination.

According to Slanina, no new self-evaluations are called for under current regulations. However, the 1976 study must be constantly updated.

NO SPECIFIC action was required as a result of the '76 study, but Slanina said she noticed it indicated priority should be given to women and minorities for employment and administrative positions.

Since that time, she noted, Lorine Miner and Gwen Hunt have been hired in administrative capacities. The college is looking for men in some areas, she explained, such as nursing and dental programs, since Title IX can work both ways.

One comment Slanina has faced repeatedly is that Missouri Southern has all male counselors. "But that isn't illegal," she emphasized.

The illegality comes in when counselors force sexual stereotypes on students.

In a similar vein, Slanina said one job the Placement Office has is to insure that companies interviewing on campus don't ask questions that could be interpreted as sexist.

MANY STUDENTS have, in the past, questioned the absence of black faculty members at Missouri Southern. But Slanina stated the college is "constantly" looking for minorities to hire. She said while some blacks have applied, they have not been qualified for the specific positions that have been available.

Senate adds two clauses on tenure

Faculty senators in almost final action on a proposed new tenure policy added two paragraphs at their last meeting and expect to complete action on the policy at their regular session Monday afternoon.

Added last time was a paragraph designating administrative positions, and positions in athletic coaching, student personnel services, and on the library staff as "special appointments" or non-tenure track positions.

Also added was a clause limiting to three years the amount of previous service at other institutions which could be granted towards attainment of tenure at Missouri Southern.

The clause states: "Credit for previous service in industry, full-time teaching with the rank of assistant professor or higher in other accredited colleges, or in a special appointment at Missouri Southern may be granted; and, if granted, will be specified in writing with one copy given the faculty member and one copy retained in

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CUB members dissatisfied with Board's performance

By KENT MALINOWSKI
Chart Staff Writer

"I don't think any of us on the board are satisfied with the board's effectiveness this year." So says Myrna McDaniel, College Union Board faculty advisor, about the College Union Board's performance this year.

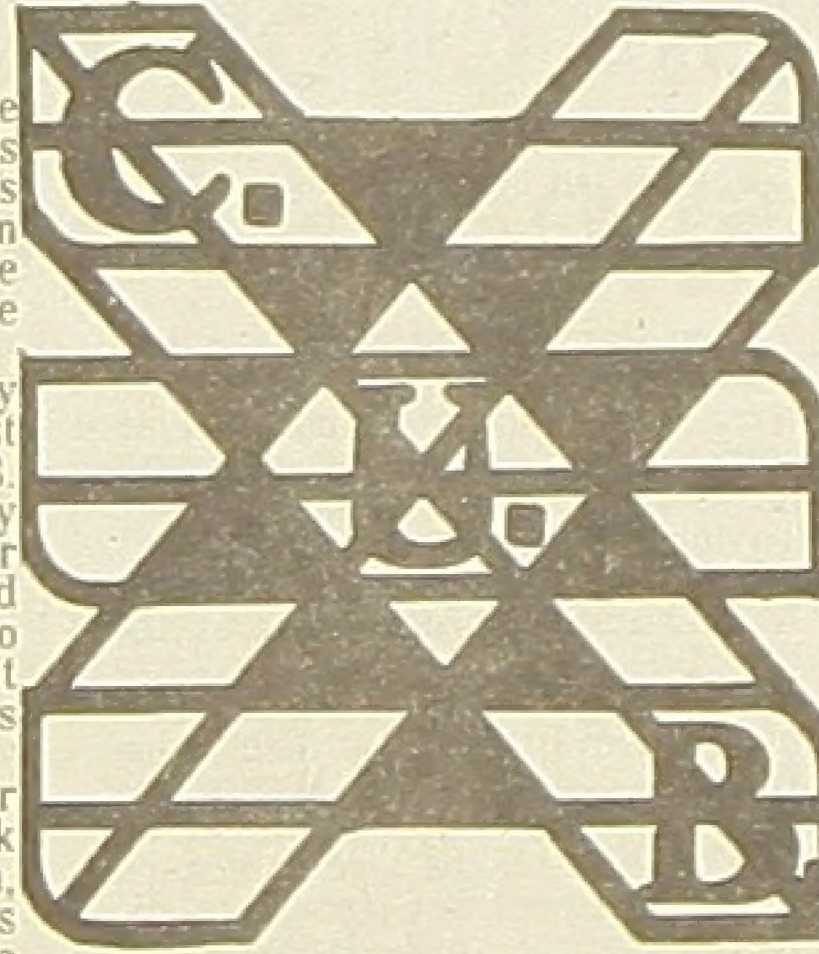
The board has been hampered by many problems this year, as in past years, and McDaniel and C.U.B. Chairman Scott Jeffries say reorganization is the answer to their problems. McDaniel said, "We need to reorganize the board in order to meet the current students' needs. It may have met the needs a few years ago, but it's not doing so now."

Jeffries pointed out the major problems facing the board as: lack of leadership, poor duty delegation, lack of a full-time Student Activities Director, less than adequate bookkeeping, and poor member orientation. He also indicated there was no need for four faculty members to sit on the board, that one faculty advisor would be adequate.

"We need a Student Activities Director," said Jeffries. "We found out that we are one of the very few colleges this size without one person to oversee activities. The Deans of Men and Women just don't have the time to devote to the task."

ADMINISTRATION officials have indicated the chances are not good for the Student Activities Director's position to be added.

Because of the slow bookkeeping billings in the business office, the board cannot determine how much money they have to work with at any given time. Jeffries explained, "We need to be keeping our own set



admission office would be helpful; and that electing a treasurer to the board to handle the books instead of the business office would increase efficiency. Sidney Shouse, Controller, agreed with the idea. He said the board needs its own treasurer and its own set of books.

ANOTHER PROBLEM facing the C.U.B. is that members aren't aware of the work involved before they get elected. Jeffries said, "Each member needs to spend at least three or four hours a day working for the board if you're going to do a decent job, and we're not. We don't spend enough time."

Jeffries suggests an orientation of prospective board candidates to familiarize them with their duties. He also said Missouri Southern is one of the few colleges that elects its C.U.B. members. Most schools appoint them. He went on to say, "I think the Chairman should be elected, and should have had to serve on the board a year or more prior to being eligible. First time members should be juniors or below, to keep a good amount of turnover as well as keeping some experienced members on."

Jeffries added, "I don't feel it necessary to have four faculty members on the board. Let's have one faculty sponsor and ten students. Our members need to be more active...sometimes less than half show at meetings."

He went on to mention more reorganizational suggestions. "We have some positions that aren't necessary, like the Dance Chairman. We also need a publicity director, and someone to handle the col-

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Come and get it, groups! Senate has \$15,000 left

By STAN HERRIN
Associate Editor

College organizations can come and get it.

That's the policy the Student Senate has concerning the \$15,000 on hand this semester.

"Organizations have to come as an organization to the Senate meeting," said Steve Graves, president. "Money is appropriated for campus organizations on a matching funds basis to help finance projects which benefit both the students and the college."

"In other words, if you wanted \$100 to take a trip to Pea Ridge, Arkansas, you'd probably get that money."

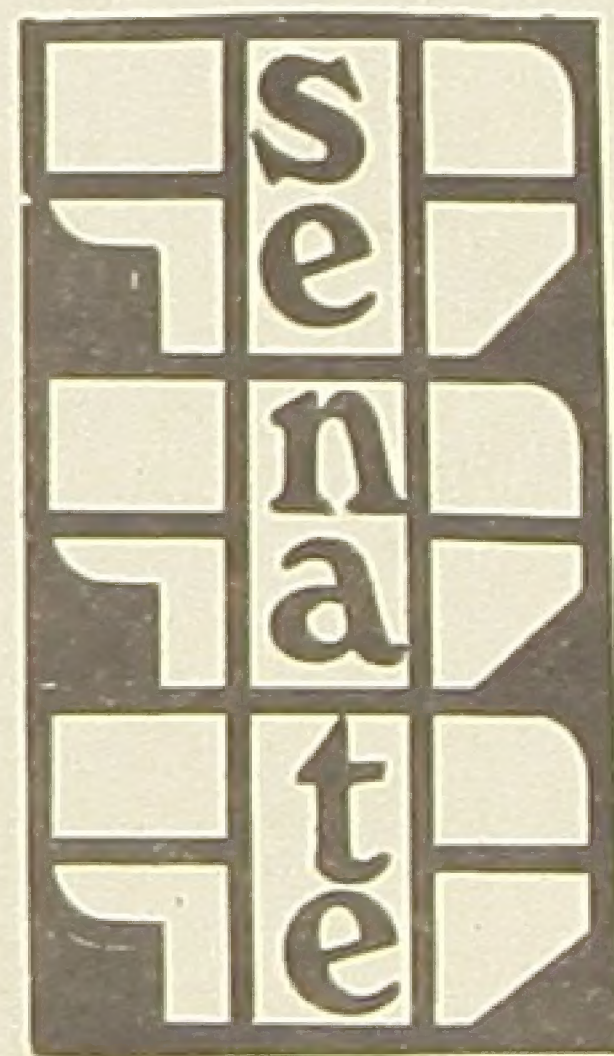
BUT IT'S NOT quite that easy, according to Graves.

"They have to have an itemized list of how the money is to be spent along with the resolution."

"All appropriations have to go into finance committee, which is like going into Congress. They'll look at it and say, 'Do we want to spend that much money?'"

However, according to one senator, very few organizations ask for an appropriation. "More should...it's there," the senator said, "If not, it'll just be there next year."

APATHY SEEMS to prevail at Southern, according to Graves and the unidentified senator. "Across the country there seems to be an apathetic attitude on the part of students. There's no great cause to get behind. In Columbia, where there are 40,000 students, they could have a cause, like, say, the ERA. Here we don't have that much en-



"WHAT DO YOU expect?" said the unidentified source. "Students don't care about the election of senators, the senators don't care...I was elected with just four write-in votes. I was standing there at the booth and asked a few people 'Hey, why don't you vote for me?'"

"I started a 'senator of the month' award to try and get people involved," said Graves. "That will give them something to work for and I think help us out."

"I take it upon myself every meeting to motion for adjournment," said the unidentified senator.

To win "Senator of the month," a senator has to be active in at least one committee, has to sponsor at least one resolution that passes, and cannot miss a meeting.

Last month the award was not presented to a senator because of the missed meeting.

ELECTIONS ARE a problem. "We had people getting in with only one or two votes," said Dr. Glenn Dolence, advisor. "Only two seniors filed. We had a class president with 14 votes."

Two years ago the senators made provisions for write-in votes. We had five or six people with one or two votes. That's out of about 500 in the senior class," said Dolence.

Other colleges have much the same problem, however, according to Dolence. "If you checked the ration of how many participate here and how many at, say, SMS, you'd find we're pretty close...As for actual voting participation, we couldn't recruit enough people to hand out ballots."

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Due process for tenured faculty complicated

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her job. The whole process begins with the department head.

To simplify things a hypothetical situation could be used to illustrate the system. Say, for example, Dr. Swan is an automotive technology instructor with several years' experience. He is tenured. Then one day Dr. Swan's department head feels that Swan is not performing up to par. The department head would then start the ball rolling with the decision to fire Dr. Swan. The department head would notify the division dean and the two of them would notify the vice president for academic affairs of the decision to fire Dr. Swan.

The department head would then prepare a statement of charges to be delivered to Dr. Swan. This written statement is to set forth the charges which it is alleged warrant termination. The statement is either to be delivered to Dr. Swan in person or by registered mail. Also, a copy of the charges must be sent to the President of the Faculty Senate.

Now Dr. Swan has two choices. He can either accept the decision and move on, or he can choose to appeal. If he chooses to appeal, a request for a hearing must be filed within 10 days after the statement of charges was received.

If Dr. Swan decides to appeal, he must notify the vice president for academic affairs. Upon receiving the request the vice president shall, according to the Faculty Handbook, "notify the president of the Faculty Senate, who shall set the date and hour for a hearing."

Dr. Swan's hearing has to be scheduled to more than 15 days after the receipt of the request or no less than 10 days after receipt of the request. After the date has been set, Dr. Swan, the vice president for academic affairs, and the president of the college all have to be notified in writing by the Faculty Senate president.

From this point on, Dr. Swan's hearing takes a new light—on of a court room drama. The hearing shall be held before the Faculty Personnel Committee. The Chairman of the committee will preside over the events of the hearing.

At Dr. Swan's hearing, the vice president for academic affairs shall speak first. He will at that time present the institution's case. This may either be oral or written. Then Dr. Swan has his chance to rebut the evidence.

BOTH SIDES that are involved may have the right to obtain legal counsel and to cross examine any witnesses. According to the Faculty Handbook, "Formal rules of evidence shall not be applied." It goes on to say, "The presiding officer shall rule on any objections to evidence or any other questions which may come up during the hearing."

A tape recording of Dr. Swan's hearing will be made. From this tape a typed transcript will be made. (In current cases, a court stenographer also is being used.) The transcript will be furnished to the presiding officer at the hearing and to Dr. Swan. Furthermore, the tapes shall be retained. And, according to the Faculty Handbook, these tapes "shall be made available to ANY interested party, on demand, subject to such reasonable conditions as the presiding officer shall fix."

The fate of Dr. Swan is now "in the wind." After the transcript has been sent to appointed persons, the Faculty Personnel Committee has no more than 15 days to make a final recommendation. When it has made the decision, copies of it shall be sent to Dr. Swan, the Vice President for academic affairs, and the president of the college. All information concerning the hearing will also be sent to these people.

Dr. Swan's case will then be left up to the president of the college and the Board of Regents. With the information given to him the

president will make a recommendation in a written statement to the Board of Regents. A copy of this recommendation will be released to Dr. Swan. Dr. Swan will also be given the date and time of the meeting at which the Board of Regents will consider his case.

DR. SWAN'S case now goes before the Regents. This presents a whole new situation. The Board may consider Dr. Swan's case at either a regular session or a special one. To further the hearing concept, the Board may "order" the testimony of any one who appeared at the hearing.

To complicate matters, Dr. Swan and the vice president for academic affairs may ask the Board to hear evidence which was not given during the regular hearing. However, the Board of Regents may, by a majority vote, grant or deny this request to either side.

If Dr. Swan wishes he may request the Board to let him appear before it. Says the Faculty Handbook, this is for the purpose "of making any argument he may have as to why he should not be terminated." The Board, though, if it wishes may set a time limit for this presentation. Also a representative of the college will hold the right to make a counter argument.

Now after all those procedures and safeguards have been followed, the Board may make its decision. If the wish is to terminate Dr. Swan, it shall take a majority vote. Then, if the vote is to terminate, the Board of Regents shall set the effective date.

In such a case as illustrated above, there are many people involved and even more who want to be involved. But the man who makes the final recommendation to the Board of Regents in such a case would be the president of the college, Dr. Leon Billingsly.

"Nobody likes to make the decision to fire a person. But, Clark, I suppose it goes back to the old cliché, someone has to make the decision. Someone has to say yes or no. I guess it goes with the job. And it is one of the unpleasant tasks of the job. Because a person's livelihood and career rest with the decision," Dr. Billingsly said.

HE WENT ON to say about the decision, "I guess that I have an advantage over the committee or Dr. Belk. I have the transcript, the briefs, and the tapes. The final decision rests with the Board of Regents. I do not fire anyone. I just recommend whether he should be dropped. Again, I must say that the Board totally has the final decision."

If, however, in a hypothetical case, what if the Board decides to keep on a teacher the institution has recommended be fired? "The case would be dropped, but this does not imply that it could not come up the next year," says Dr. Billingsly.

On due process, Dr. Billingsly said, "I am a firm believer in the due process concept. The protection of the instructor's right is the main thing. It is a process you need in higher education."

President Billingsly went on to talk of Missouri Southern's due process system, where it came from and his own opinions. "Dr. Belk wrote the present system. It was an accumulation of many different systems. However, the Board of Regents and their attorney made some changes."

"In a hypothetical situation the due process system we have now could possibly drag on for quite a while. The problem is that there are no guidelines for Dr. Belk and the committee to follow in the hearings," said Dr. Billingsly.

HE WENT ON to say, "Any system you have on paper might look good, but until it is tested you never really know how good it is. As far as changes go, I really could not tell you. Dr. Belk or the personnel committee probably could tell you more than I could."

In such a case as Dr. Swan's, there is always a chance of an appeal being made in the courts system. But since the system has never been tested nobody really knows. "I suppose it could be taken to a higher court. It depends on if his constitutional rights were involved," said Dr. Billingsly.

Again, as in most cases involving teachers' rights, the American Association of University Professors has an opinion to voice. "They have a lot to say," says Dr. Henry Harder, vice president of the local AAUP chapter. "The thing that must be distinguished is the difference between academic due process and the due process used in a court of law. The idea of academic due process is not new. The universities of Paris and Oxford started it in the middle ages. But more and more, the cases of academic due process are coming into court. One of the most publicized is the Roth and Zimmerman case," said Dr. Harder.

He went on to say, "Due process is a set procedure to protect academic freedom and tenure. The mere fact is that just because a system for due process is set up does not mean that there is due process. Because after all, there could be a kangaroo court."

"There have to be set procedures to protect an instructor's academic freedom because the power of the institution is great. But it all depends on the situation. There are great differences in each case; it is hard to make generalizations," said Dr. Harder.

"In the case of a tenured teacher, the institution has to present a case telling why this teacher should be fired. Then the teacher has the right to rebut those charges."

HE WENT ON to say, "There are differences in a dismissal hearing

and a court of law. At a hearing you do not have to file evidentiary rules. However you have to have some procedure to keep out hearsay. Besides that, it's not as tight as a court."

"For a non-tenured teacher it is different. Simply, fairness has to be observed for those persons. He is simply not having his contract renewed. So what can you do?" said Harder.

"But if his academic freedom has been violated, then he has a case. But if he does decide to make a case of it, he has to show why he was fired instead of the administration showing why he was fired," said Harder.

"After going through the institution's due process, then his case may be taken into a court of law. And that is a whole new sphere. The courts really do not like to rule on such cases. They like to leave them up to the institution."

"But," Harder continued, "if a person is dismissed on grounds of less than adequate teaching practices, how could this be proved. One method is teacher evaluations. Evaluations take several forms and there have been several methods used in the past. The person who makes or administers these evaluations are the department heads. But more important than that is the fact that the department head starts the termination process rolling."

EMPHASIZED DR. BILLINGSLY, "Contrary to popular belief, the firing starts with the department head. I would usually discourage any actions that would be taken in such a case. Because it is so hard to put together a good case. But all that is left up to the department head, the division dean, and the vice president for

academic affairs. The department head is the one closest to the faculty member, and he should know is a faculty member is doing his job."

Under the present system at Missouri Southern most of the responsibility for judging a faculty member lies with the department head. There are, at the present time, two methods which department heads use. The first is direct observation in the classroom.

"You know," said Dr. Billingsly, "I used to pride myself on the fact that I knew everything that was going on on campus. But we are too big now. It is just impossible for one person to keep up with what is going on now. So you have to depend on others to help with that." So the department heads are very important in this respect," says Billingsly.

"One thing wrong with classroom evaluation is that you might have an off day. Anyone can have an off day. I remember when I was in the classroom, there would be days when I knew I did a good job. Then there would be others that I felt were not so good. Teaching is like good showmanship. The teachers I recall are the ones who made the material interesting. If the student is not interested then he will not remember anything."

SIR'S ARE another means of evaluating a faculty member's performance. These SIR's are administered at the end of the fall semester. A form is given to each student in a class. The student then rates the instructor on a scale of one to four. Again, the department head or division dean administers this form of evaluation.

"Students are the best form of information for evaluation we have. The evaluations are based on

several different classes," because everyone has a bad class."

Says Billingsly, "I am sure that there is a better way to evaluate, but we just do not know about it. Our method may not be the best, but it's the best we can find."

"The evaluation is a means for protection of the student. If a faculty member is doing a bad job, he is hurting the students. So, some form of evaluation is needed. How are we going to evaluate a faculty member? Should we evaluate a tenured teacher in class room? I think it could be done say once every five years. A probationary instructor should be done every year," says Dr. Billingsly.

HE WENT ON to say, "As with everything else, will the evaluation change? I really don't know. I haven't given it much thought. But if the Board of Regents tell us to, we will."

Another opinion is given by Dr. Harder, but is some respects, it is the same. Dr. Harder, a former department head, also shared some views on evaluation. "When I was a department head, the evaluations we gave were given to the students by the teacher. These evaluations also gave spaces where the students could write in comments."

"We found that if we gave the students a chance to comment, we would get some better suggestions. I think the students will talk to the instructor rather than his boss, because they do not want to get him in trouble. The whole purpose was to improve the instructor's teaching. We did not require this to be done, but we encouraged as much as possible."

Student Senate

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"I don't know if the commuter atmosphere has anything to do with it or not," Dolence said. "We have close to 400 living on campus. SMS has about 2,005. The ratio is about the same."

"MAYBE WITH additional facilities and more planning we'll create a little interest in student government and social life on campus," said Dolence.

"We're trying to get some activities for the students," said Graves. "My concern was that it's the end of February, and scheduling of events in the auditorium becomes very difficult. I want to see a concert."

Some possibilities, according to Graves: David Brynner, Ohio Players, Steve Martin and Missouri in concert. "They're just laying the groundwork," said Graves. "We don't have a contract, so we have absolutely nothing."

"It's very possible we'll have an outdoor concert in the stadium later in the spring," said Graves, "like late April, or it could be in March, if the weather gets better."

"The Senate also hopes to sponsor mining days this year. I was talking to Dean Dolence, and there will be, if at all possible, if I can pull it off, a fantastic all-school party at the end of the semester."

OTHER SENATE business this semester includes a revision of the constitution. For ratification, this new version of the constitution would have to pass the senate, an administrative council, the Board of Regents, and the student body.

"I have no major objections as it now stands," said advisor Dolence. "Of course, I just read a rough copy and handed it back. The changes were rather minor in nature."

Except for one, a revision stating, in effect, that students would elect senators and that senators would

elect the class officers. "I questioned this," said Dolence.

But Graves was more emphatic. "In my opinion, a revision of the constitution is not necessary," he said. "Certain aspects which need change should be done through amendment procedure—where you change a section of the constitution instead of the whole thing."

"The new constitution, as revised, takes away from the students the power to directly elect their representatives."

"IF YOU WANT to run for president, or any other office, you will be elected by the senators. It's not their place to fill those positions. I don't feel it's right to take the right away from the students."

"In many cases the new constitution is merely reworded and it doesn't state anything anymore specifically or clearly than the old constitution. There's really no reason to revise the old constitution."

Another complaint Graves has concerns the addition to the College Union. Last semester a controversy arose over whether a waterfall or a bowling alley would be included in the addition. Students circulated petitions for a bowling alley; the plans called for a waterfall.

"There will be no bowling alley," said Graves. "There will be no waterfall. There is going to be a big building; they'll extend the cafeteria, there'll be a U-shaped snack bar."

"They'll bring the bookstore out to the second set of pillars. They're knocking out the wall in the snack bar area now. On the first floor, there'll be two offices as I understand it: the Student Senate office and the Chart office."

GRAVES' COMPLAINT concerns the lack of student input which went into the planning of the addition. "Last summer they asked the CUB for recommendations as to what they'd like to see as far as facilities in the College Union. They had one meeting—well, it really wasn't a meeting, and exchanged views this one time. That was basically all they asked for."

"The bids were out when they came back to school. All the CUB got was lip-service. They didn't do anything the CUB suggested except take one pillar out so that they could show movies."

"They didn't solicit student views in any way."

"I went into Billingsly's office and told him that we were concerned that no student input went into the plans for the College Union. He said that he felt they had solicited sufficient information."

"I then talked to Dolence, and there were discrepancies between what Billingsly and Dolence told me. I can't tell you any more than that."

"There wasn't anything as far as a formal survey of students on campus," said Dolence. "I know I conducted none. We did talk with a few students, and there were some ideas that were presented."

"HINDSIGHT'S ALWAYS better. There could have possibly been some items incorporated...but all of us could look back and say 'If we had done this differently'..."

Whatever happened to the crosswalk: "We worked on trying for an overpass or a light," said Graves. "To get a light the school was to build a fence along the open field between the dorms and the Police Academy. All the students would have to walk to this little hole."

"At this point it rests with Senator Webster. He's supposed to contact the State Highway Commission. I don't know what will happen."

Another Senate project was campus lighting. "We've had problems getting the lights turned on," said Graves. "Especially after the murder at the mall. New lights were being placed in the ed-psych building, and those weren't turned on."

Buses to ballgames were another senate project. "We were going to schedule buses to places within a certain amount of miles or driving time. I think two hours. We scheduled on, and I think it was cancelled. Not enough student interest."

FINALLY, ACCORDING to Graves, the grievance box downstairs in the Union has been a "great success." "We've got a lot of gripes from students that we've been able to do something about."

"For instance we've received complaints that the janitors over in North Hall don't clean the place up. They go over there and put in their eight hours and go home. They don't clean the shower stalls and guys are getting athlete's foot."

Dr. Leon Martel speaks Wednesday

Leon Martel, outstanding political scientist who has specialized in international relations and Russian studies, will speak at Missouri Southern at 10 a.m. Wednesday in Taylor Performing Arts Center. His subject will be "The Next 200 Years, A Scenario for America and the World."

Currently Deputy to the Director at Hudson Institute at Croton-on-Hudson in New York, Martel has been project leader there for studies for the Office of the Vice President, the Department of Defense and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He has also coordinated

work for Hudson's Prospects for Mankind Study and has contributed to its Corporate Environment Program.

Martel received a bachelor of arts from Dartmouth College, a master of arts and certificate of the Russian Institute of Columbia University, and received a Ph.D. from Columbia in the Spring of 1976. He is co-author (with Herman Kahn and William Brown) of "The Next 200 Years" and has written for both intelligence periodicals and scholarly journals.

The Convocations committee is sponsoring Martel's appearance

Cuts ordered in energy use

Missouri Gov. Joseph Teasdale has issued a formal order to all state institutions seriously curtailing use of electrical energy.

The order points out that 91 percent of all electrical energy in the state is produced by coal, and because of the prolonged nationwide coal strike he ordered drastic measures be taken to conserve the indirect use of coal.

Effective immediately at Missouri Southern the following orders from the governor are to be followed:

1. All day time thermostat settings are to be reduced to 65 degrees except for buildings where air conditioning systems would be activated or where there is a health or

safety hazard. Night settings are to be reduced to 50 degrees.

2. Individual electric heaters, coffee pots, or other electrical appliances are to be removed from all buildings and are not to be used. Exceptions shall be limited areas at each location to be designated by department directors. Guidelines shall be established such as one appliance per 40 employees.

3. Outdoor and aesthetic lighting shall be reduced or extinguished, consistent with adequate security practices.

At a meeting last week of the College Energy Committee, the seriousness of the situation was discussed and various suggestions made with regard to future con-

servation of energy.

Again, the committee appealed to students, faculty, and staff members to "Think Conservation."

Said the committee: "Button up your overcoats, and turn off those lights!"

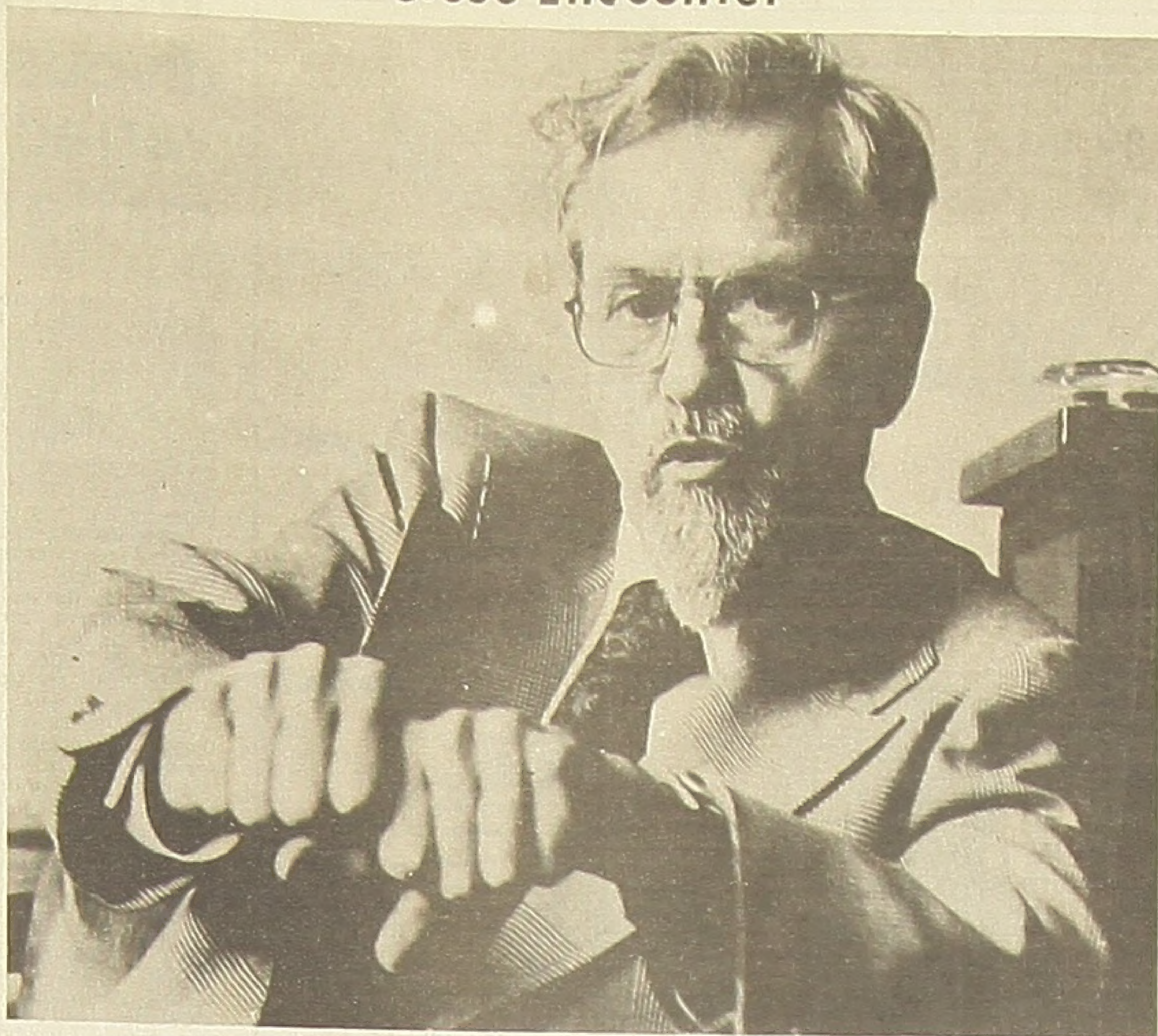
Suggestions are requested on energy conservation, and these suggestions are to be turned in to Howard Dugan, chairman of the committee.

Dugan points out that the energy shortage is "no longer happening in those eastern cities and states. The problem is here at Missouri Southern in the city of Joplin, state of Missouri."



County courthouse at night . . .

Close Encounter



DR. HYNEK

Hynek's lecture here next week to tell of experiences with UFO's

Missouri Southern students will have a "close encounter" of their own next Friday when Dr. J. Allen Hynek, 67-year-old technical adviser for the current movie lectures at 10 a.m. in Taylor Auditorium.

Hynek, probably the world's leading expert on the science of UFOlogy, says the movie was based on actual UFO reports and that the main difference between "2001," "Star Wars" and "Close Encounters" is that "people coming out of the first two wouldn't say, 'This could happen to me,' but people coming out of 'Close Encounters' could."

HYNEK IS THE FOUNDER-DIRECTOR of the Center for UFO

Studies in Evanston, Ill. He was once a UFO consultant to the Air Force. He says he stopped dismissing UFO reports a decade ago because there were too many of them and too many similarities existed in the reports from all around the world.

For instance, he says, reported sightings often occur near power lines, near small bodies of water and near schoolhouses and military installations. (The high incidence of sightings around military bases is explained partially by the fact that these occur in places guarded around the clock by persons who are trained to observe.)

Still, Hynek admits that the vast majority of the several sightings

reported every day to his center are readily explained as planets, weather balloons, rocket launchings, and the like.

It is no longer possible to sweep away the whole subject of UFOs, Hynek believes. "It reminds me of the days of Galileo, when he was trying to get people to look at sunspots. They would say that the sun is the visible symbol of God; God is perfect; therefore the sun is perfect; therefore spots can't exist; therefore there's no point in looking."

HYNEK WILL NOT commit himself as to what UFOs might really be. "We have the questions, not the

answers," he says. But he emphasizes that speculation should not be limited to flying saucers.

"UFOs," he says, "may be psychic phenomena and the 'aliens' may not come from outer space but from a 'parallel reality.' That really intrigues me, but I've no evidence."

He adds: "I will speculate that a very advanced civilization might know something about the connection between mind and matter that we don't. But I don't give theories, because I don't know what to believe."

Hynek's lecture will be illustrated with slides. The title of the presentation is "The UFO Experience: A Scientific Inquiry."

Mid-term classes have registration Monday, Tuesday

Mid-term classes, termed "moderately successful" last year, will be instituted again this spring with registration next Monday and Tuesday. The program was on a trial basis last semester, but at this time, according to Dr. David Bingman, assistant to the vice president for academic affairs, "We are expanding the program due to the favorable response last fall."

Some 102 students enrolled in the program last fall, and 289 hours were earned, according to Bingman. This group represented a cross section of the student body on campus. Students that enrolled in the program did so for many varying reasons, including the termination of a sports program midway through the semester, a reduction in the number of hours worked, and some enrolled because they got off to a bad start in another class and decided to drop.

THE PROGRAM, says Bingman, is well fitted to the needs of those students on scholarships or for veterans who can lose some of their benefits if they carry less than 12 hours.

"It is also functional for those who finish freshman orientation and those who find that they have enough time and energy to carry additional classes," Bingman continued.

Classes to be offered this semester include Art 110, which will meet daily at 3 p.m., History 120 which meets daily at 1 p.m., and English 102 which meets daily at 3 p.m.

Nearly all of the classes are of the introductory type, according to Bingman. "They can serve as either a general education requirement or an elective, depending on the major field of the student," he said.

Other classes include masterpieces of world literature, which meets at 1 p.m., intermediate algebra meeting at 2 p.m., and introduction to college math which meets at 3 p.m.

TWO CLASSES WILL be offered in military science. They are both 102 classes, one meeting at 11 a.m.

Tuesdays and Thursdays while the other will be offered at 1 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays.

Political science 120 will be offered at 2 p.m. daily, under the title of U.S. Government, State and Local.

"This is a general education requirement, as are many of the other classes being offered," Bingman continued.

Library orientation will meet at 1 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays; general psychology 100 will be offered at 3 p.m. daily; and sociology 110 will meet at 3 p.m. daily.

In the arts and science division, speech 100 will meet at 2 p.m. daily and theatre 110 will be offered at 3 p.m. daily.

CLASSES WILL run for eight weeks, beginning March 16 and meeting at their appointed times until the end of the spring semester, according to Bingman. Registration will be held Monday and Tuesday on the third floor of the College Union Building. Enrollment will be 9:30 until 11 a.m. both days.

Interested persons are urged to contact Dr. Bingman in Room 105, Hearn Hall.

Southern to host scientists

High school and college students, professional scientists, faculty from the state's educational institutions, and various other interested individuals will converge on the campus of Missouri Southern on April 28 - 29 to participate in the meeting of the Missouri Academy of Science. Missouri Southern has been chosen host this year for the annual affair with Dr. Vernon D. Baiaomonte, head of the physical science department, acting as coordinator for the event.

"On Friday afternoon," states Baiaomonte, "competitions will be held in the Junior and Collegiate Divisions of the Academy."

"A banquet will be held at 6 p.m. Friday evening for the presentation of the awards. In addition, an award will also be given to the outstanding high school science teacher selected from district nominations."

On Saturday morning, the Senior Division of the Academy will begin meeting in concurrent sessions which last from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m., Baiaomonte says. Each section of the Academy relates to a specific area of scientific interest. More than 200 papers are expected to be given during the event.

Dance marathon to seek \$15,000 for muscular dystrophy

Participants hope to dance their way to \$15,000 at Missouri Southern's second annual Muscular Dystrophy Dance-A-Thon April 8 and 9 in the college fieldhouse.

Couples will dance for 36 hours beginning Saturday morning and finishing Sunday evening, raising money for the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Last year dancers, participants in special events, and persons in the gallery raised \$10,699.

DANCERS, recruited from area colleges and high schools, will find donors to sponsor them for each hour of dancing they complete. Others will compete in special events including a kiss-a-thon, an egg eating contest, a 15-minute presentation by the Pershing Rifles, an appearance by the Kappa Alpha Jam Band, and one unnamed person promises to swallow a goldfish at the event.

Almost all music will be provided by area bands. Disc jockeys from area radio stations and last year's disc jockey, Danny Thomas, will spin records to fill any empty slots. Music system will be provided by Dude's Music City.

Prizes will be given to the dancers who raise the most money, as well as the couple that is judged the best dancers. Winners of special events also will receive prizes.

FOOD AND beverages will also be provided for the dancers.

Money raised for Muscular Dystrophy is channeled into six areas. Research receives 32.3 percent, medical services 42 percent, professional education and training 2.8 percent, public health education 4.5 percent, fund raising 15 percent, and management and general 3.4 percent. Parents of muscular

dystrophy children pay nothing for medical services, wheelchairs, braces, or camps which each patient has the privilege of attending each summer.

Persons interested in additional information or who could offer help of any kind may contact Jim Hill, director of the event, or Gary Minkler, recruitment chairman, at 623-9392.

Briefly Charted

Conference . . .

More than 300 area high school students are expected to participate in the second annual Business Education Conference sponsored by the division of business administration at Missouri Southern. The conference will be Wednesday, April 5. Seventy invitations have been sent to high schools in the 4-state area for students to compete in a wide range of business skills for both individual awards and team trophies.

Students will test their skills in typewriting, shorthand, accounting, business math, business law, and spelling. Pins will be awarded to individuals scoring the highest points in the various areas. Teams will accumulate points in the sections and compete for the sweepstakes trophy.

Competition will be from 8:30 a.m. until 2 p.m. when the awards ceremony will be held

in Taylor Auditorium.

Three new areas of competition have been added this year dealing with the students' understanding and perception of the free enterprise system. Earlier in the year students prepared posters promoting free enterprise which will be judged on their prior exposure. Students recorded where the posters were displayed and estimated how many people have seen them.

In a public speaking competition, students prepared speeches on free enterprise for groups outside the business fields. These two areas will have been documented by the teachers to be judged by Southern students. The third area of competition will be an essay contest.

These new areas of competition are part of a special project in promoting free enterprise developed by business students at Southern.

chair; Mrs. Myrna McDaniel, Ms. Gwen Hunt, Ms. Patricia Noifalise, Marion Sloan, and Dr. Joe Sims.

Homecoming . . .

Faculty members to serve on the 1978 Homecoming Committee have been appointed. They are Dr. Michael Banks,

Dates . . .

With thoughts of Spring break beginning to intrude on studies, students are reminded of several significant dates coming up:

March 31, April 1 - Music Festival on campus, which will mean the cancellation of classes in Hearn Hall, Taylor Auditorium, and the Robert E. Young Gymnasium

on those dates.

March 20-24 - Spring break.
April 17-28 - Pre-registration for the summer and fall semesters.

April 19 - Last date to drop classes with a "W."

May 19 - Commencement. Students are also reminded that Monday and Tuesday are registration dates for mid-term classes.

ROTC . . .

Twelve Missouri Southern students were notified recently of their appointment either to the active Army or to the Reserve components of the Army. Four students will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Reserve component and will serve in local units of the National Guard or Army Reserve upon graduation.

Cadets to serve with the National Guard are Michael Woodhull, James Snyder, Charles Lindquist, and John Whitaker.

Remaining ROTC students will be commissioned in the active Army. Sandy Bary and Ted Howerton will both serve in Military Intelligence. Harvey Hugh and John Groves will serve in the Adjutant General's Corps. Bill Aaron will be in the Chemical Corps. Harry Berry will be in the Corps of Engineers. Timothy Bell in the Medical Service Corps, and Roger Marsh in Armor.

After graduation each new Second Lieutenant will attend an Officer Basic Course to prepare for their branch specialty before reporting to their initial duty assignments.

MUN . . .

Eight Missouri Southern history and political science students attended the Midwest Model United Nations Conference March 1-4 in St. Louis.

Michele Hoffman headed the delegation. Other members included Marie Ceselski, Brad Zerkel, Rick Keeling, Jane Harrell, Jane George and Peggy Jordan. Annetta St. Clair, faculty sponsor, accompanied the group.

Civil rights leader Julian Bond to speak on campus April 7

Julian Bond, national leader in the black movement and state senator in Georgia, will speak on the Missouri Southern campus next month. Sponsored by the Forum Committee of the College Union Board, Bond will speak at 10 a.m. Friday, April 7, in Taylor Auditorium.

Bond has been called the embodiment of the New Politics in America since 1968 when his appearance at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago symbolized the changes taking place in the party and which would soon be felt across the nation.

Bond co-chaired the challenge delegation from Georgia at the convention, and his fight there against the hand-picked delegation led by then-Governor Lester Maddox made his name familiar to Americans of all political persuasions. He seconded the nomination of Sen. Eugene McCarthy and was himself nominated for vice president - the first black in history to be so honored. His age at the time (28) disqualified him for the post.

BUT BOND'S PROPENSITY for the dramatic confrontation has perhaps obscured the political changes, sometimes monumental, which he has inspired.

Bond has long been in the forefront of the battle for civil and human rights in his native south. Bond says he sees the New Politics as an outgrowth of the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

Today Bond serves on the boards of directors of the Delta Ministry Project of the National Council of Churches, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Fund, Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Community Change, Highlander Research and Education Center, National Sharecropper's Fund, Southern Regional Council, New Democratic Coalition, and the Voter Education Project. He is board chairperson of the Southern Poverty Law

Program. Bond was named to Time Magazine's list of 200 leaders. His

collected speeches have been published under the title "A Time To Speak, A Time To Act."



JULIAN BOND

Member of the
ASSOCIATED
COLLEGE
PRESS

the chart

Our
39th
year

opinions

Missouri's
best college
newspaper

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Photographer — Kelly Cain
Sports Editor — Ron Kimm

Apathy disastrous

Last semester was a disastrous one in terms of student interest in Student Senate elections. Many officers were elected with one or two write-in votes. A class president took office with only 15 votes.

Yet the student body is overlooking a potentially powerful and active organization. Students Senate controls, to a certain extent, a part of almost everyone's campus life.

This organization could, for example, determine whether or not your shoes get muddy as you travel from Hearn to the Union, whether or not a giant clock goes in the middle of the campus, or whether or not a light is installed above the crosswalk between the dormitories and the rest of the campus.

While these may or may not be life and death matters (as in the case of the crosswalk), the point is that the Senate controls your activity fee and that can add up to a chunk of cash. And that money can be used for purposes to your liking or not.

Obviously your say in this matter comes at the polls, where you can vote for yourself or for the representative of your choice. Otherwise, no complaint has a proverbial leg to stand on.

Time to conserve

Energy conservation hit Missouri Southern, and all other state institutions, last week, when Governor Teasdale issued an order that extensively curtails the use of electricity.

The order is a direct result of this winter's coal strike. Included in the order are directions to lower thermostats to 65 degrees during the day and 50 degrees at night, to remove all individual appliances and to eliminate outdoor night lighting, so long as security is not affected.

But spring is around the corner and Missourians may once again escape a confrontation with the energy crisis. If the governor's order had been issued sooner it might have made some people realize that an energy shortage does exist, and that we in Missouri, and in all other states, need to think about America's energy policy.

We are currently at the mercy of coal miners, Arab oil nations and finite fossil fuels. One of the most sensible things this country, and this congress, could do would be to adopt a comprehensive program of energy conservation and development.

It is ridiculous to wait until the lights go out to worry about a problem that can be dealt with today.

GPA raise wise

The recent move by the Educational Conference of Missouri to raise the grade point average for education majors from 2.2 to 2.5 seems a positive action on the part of administrators, but if the Commissioner of Education had been allowed to raise the level to 3.0 as he had originally intended, many fine teachers would have been lost.

When the issue was presented before the Educational Conference, it was designed to raise the minimum level for graduation to 3.0. Fortunately for the educational world, the college presidents and deans composing the council rejected the proposal and called for further research in the area. The ensuing research, conducted on graduates now in the teaching field, showed that although there is a bottom intellectually in the teaching field, a GPA of 3.0 was an unrealistic and unworkable level to establish.

The findings showed that of those graduates with a GPA of 2.2 or higher, there was no significant correlation between further academic success and competence in the teaching field.

Had the commissioner been allowed to do as he proposed, two negative results would have surely ensued. First, many competent teachers would have been either lost or at least delayed from entering the field, and secondly, many students, finding that their GPA would not be sufficient to receive a degree, would drop college entirely, resulting in a loss of revenue to state colleges of millions of dollars over the next few years.

The firm, positive action of the Educational Conference in averting this potential disaster restores faith in the administration of higher education in the state of Missouri. It appears that so long as there are competent members of conferences such as these that education will remain a solid institution in American society.

Jim Ellison

Wail of train becomes lament

By JIM ELLISON

During the last half of the 19th century, the railroads of America became a part of our rich heritage. They helped pave the way across the vast regions west of the Mississippi River. They brought the immigrants who came to build, and delivered the labors of farmers to the dinner tables of America. They had an incalculable effect both politically and commercially on the lives of everyone.

From the time the first transcontinental railroad was completed by the Union and Central

Pacific in 1869, and for generations that followed, wild-eyed little boys ran to the tracks of America each day to watch the huffing and puffing iron monsters roll by, hoping to catch a glimpse of the engineer, or some passenger waving from the train. It was a grand time — a time little boys dreamed of far-away wonders, of things to do, and places to see.

But like all dreams that have to end, the age of the railroad also ended. The harsh realities of life claimed another victim, and so the greatness of that era passed too.

Men turned their eyes to the skies. New and more efficient modes of transportation surfaced making the railroad tracks that criss-crossed this nation obsolete, and become rusty from non use. Brightly-painted railroad stations that were once gathering places have become weather-beaten, run-down shacks. Unable to bear their losses, the few remaining railroad companies have become burdens to the taxpayers of America.

In a vain attempt to remain solvent, railroads are carrying heavier loads per car than the old

tracks were originally designed to stand. Consequently, there are not fewer than 7,000 derailments each year, an average of almost 20 per day. Coupled with the fact that dangerous materials are being carried, the lives of citizens living near the tracks are clearly being endangered.

In the past few weeks, 9 persons have died in Waverly, Tennessee, as the result of the explosion of a propane-loaded railroad car that had been derailed. Then, only a few hours after that tragedy, a tank car loaded with deadly chlorine gas ruptured in Youngstown, Florida, killing 8 persons instantly. A few years ago, a propane laden tank car exploded in Noel, Missouri, and came darn close to leveling the little town. Hardly a day passes without someone being killed at railroad crossings.

Anyone who does much driving is aware of how poorly marked most railroad crossings are. The awful truth is that railroads are a losing proposition. They have become dilapidated from lack of upkeep, and they are burdens to the taxpayer because of their inability to make a profit, not to mention their creating dangerous situations by running 20th-Century equipment on 19th-Century roadbeds.

A few select men have reaped huge profits from the railroads while refusing to upgrade their

equipment. At least one former President of the United States stated that "what Jesse James and his gang stole from the railroad is just a drop in the bucket compared to what the railroads have stolen from the American Public."

The history of the railroad is truly complex. On the one hand, it brought America together and helped pump new blood into a young and growing nation. Yet, its history is laced with foul deeds like land grabbing, cheating, and out and out swindling. It's a sad thing to see something begin so gloriously and end by bad management and poor maintenance.

No one can say that they have not had a strong impact on the American way of life, but like all good things, it is time to close a grand era, and get on to better and safer things.

Perhaps that lonely wailing of the train whistle in the night that used to trigger our imaginations when we were youths has become a lament for an era that is going, but not forgotten.

Writers discuss varied matters

Editor:

I must whole heartedly agree with the letter written by Dan Weaver. I believe (sic.) it is time for the student body, and the Chart staff, to ask for Jim Allman's job.

We have not only the right to do so, but I feel that in view of Allman's increasingly unpalatable and ignorant columns we are now faced with the RESPONSIBILITY of removing him from this job.

To anyone who reads a copy of the Chart, Allman's column represents the voice (ideas, mentality) of the students on this campus. I don't know about everyone else on campus, but the very thought that outsiders may think I am like Jim Allman turns my stomach. Think, students, do you like the idea of the slob who writes such trash being thought of as a representation of the typical MSSC student.

Allman's column, with its ignorance, incoherence, and crudeness might have a place in "Hustler" or "Screw" or some such trash, but I just cannot see that it has any place in the official publication of this campus.

I don't know just what would be required to remove Allman from his job, but it is past time for this action to be taken. Perhaps the protests of the students will be enough to bring this about. I certainly hope so. Something must be done about Allman's garbage.

RICHARD M. CRAMPTON
Sr., Criminal Justice

Editor:

I would like to congratulate Jim Allman and his most recent column. In reviewing "Saturday Night Fever", for the first time I felt that Mr. Allman honestly and fairly considered the film itself rather than descending to the "Cheap Shots" and esoteric condemnation common to his previous articles. Although I did not necessarily agree with the entire review I felt that Mr. Allman supported his opinions quite adequately while analyzing the pertinent features of the film in a knowledgeable yet witty manner.

In my opinion Mr. Allman's review was one of the best, if not the best, columns to appear in the paper recently and I applaud him for his fine journalistic style. It, in fact, may be more fun for Mr. Allman to emulate his idol John Simon and remain a campus cult figure, but I predict that his following this course would be a waste of his obvious talents while leaving him, like his idol, without a market for his column.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Allman will continue to employ his newfound critical style in his column and provide the campus with a series of enlightening and amusing reviews.

Sincerely,
Scott Martin

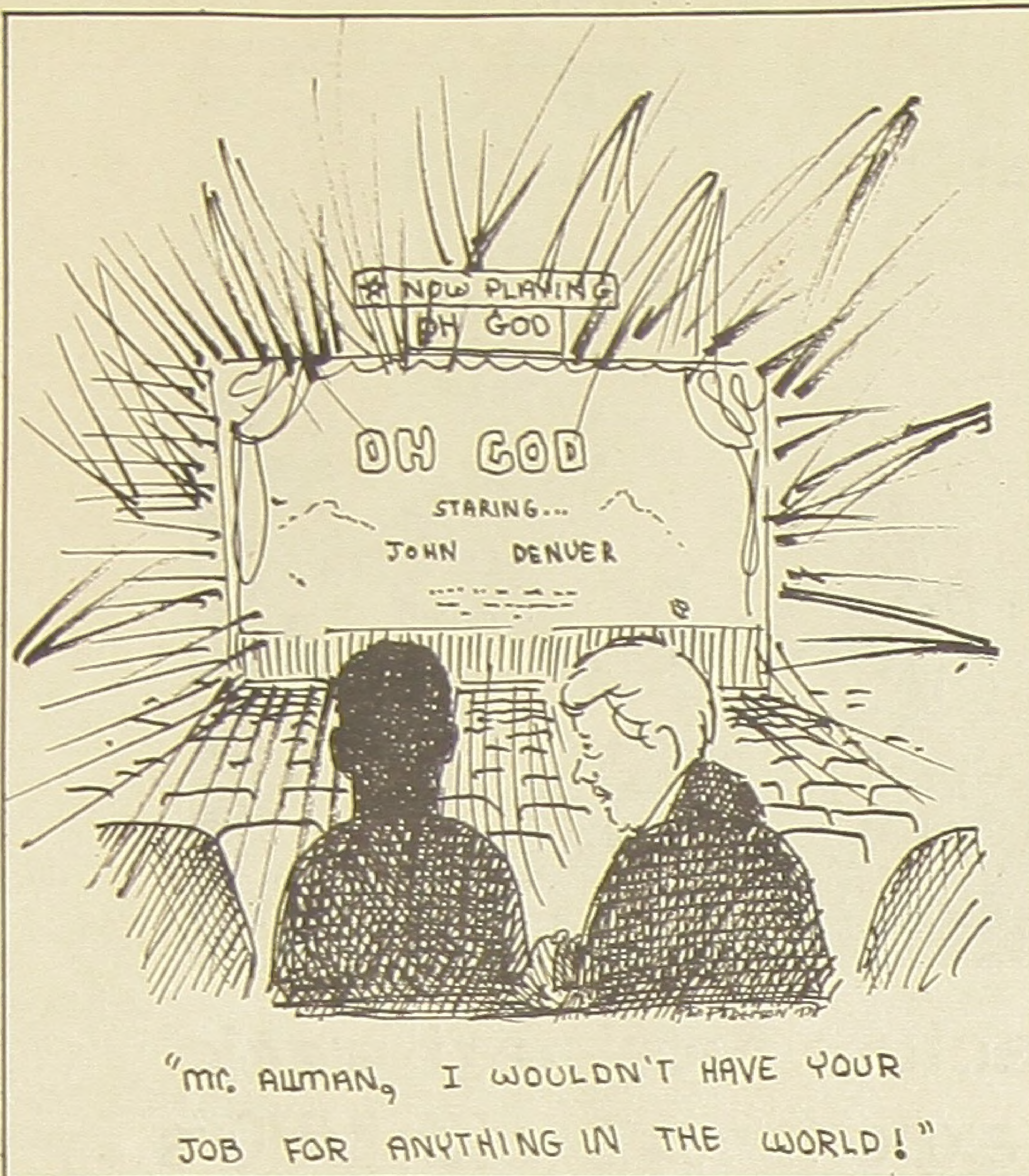
To the Editor:

Several students have asked me if the Winged Lions will be around this semester. Things are a bit uncertain at the moment with the Lion's status being in limbo. Dr. Lambert, Dr. Shipman and Dr. Zuger have contributed time and effort to keep the creative arts magazine in existence. But if this administrative effort is successful, the magazine is still only a potential — it takes contributions from students to realize this potential. Student apathy easily negates all administrative success.

I've gone through this song-and-dance routine every time that I've been editor. A person would think that I was asking for blood whenever I ask for a poem or a short story. There's really nothing very sinister about the plea — no contracts with the devil obligating the soul to hell. There's not even anything very elaborate about the plot — no dragons threatening a village, no secret spy rings, no gun-fights. It's true that the Lion cannot offer the thrills of a football game or furnish the intellectual depths of a cheerleader chant, so I won't even lie by promising otherwise. About all it can do is reflect the amount of student participation, which in the past has been a very dim reflection.

Contrary to popular belief, writing can be enjoyable. It's a sort of gossip that's part fantasy and part reality (whatever that is). For some it's a form of controlled self-indulgence. There's almost a magic in what a few lines of meaningful ink can do. But the magic is in both reading and writing — both ends of the process requires participation and imagination. The distance traveled depends upon one's courage. Not very many people think of reading a poem as courageous; part of that is because they read a poem as if it were a TV guide. These same people can see no difference between a two-dimensional picture on the screen and three-dimensional life. Maybe it has something to do with levels of existence. A person cannot exist physically or mentally beyond his capabilities. The literal world is just one world within many. Imaginative works explore these other levels of meaning: they welcome anyone who cares to lead or follow. The price isn't much, even in these times of inflation.

THOMAS WHEELER



Kurt Parsons

Carter's new comic sensation

By KURT PARSONS

Recently I decided to find out just what is so funny about James Earl Carter. Is it the man whose smile spans ear-to-ear that makes our country giggle at the mention of his name? Is it the family made of old Peace Corp volunteers and beer drinkers? His "peachy" and "nutty" background? Or is it the position he holds within our government which makes him such an easy target for comics? (Not to mention his comical cabinet.) Whatever it is, it seems to be catching.

I came to a decision that I would formulate my own little survey about the president and not pay so much attention to the answers of the questions but to the way people acted while answering them. I was surprised to see that 90 percent of the people I asked first giggled, smiled, or rolled on the floor in a fit of uncontrollable hysterics at the mention of Carter's name.

It has become somewhat of a tradition to poke fun at presidents. Nixon had his nose and Watergate, which nearly hit all comic acts across the country. President Ford was plagued with jokes about his head-bumping clumsiness and not

being able to walk and chew gum at the same time.

As far as the current president, the Lance and Marston affairs have proved to be most effective targets for comedians. As someone remarked, President Carter's most memorable line came when he declared, "Bert, I'm proud of you," shortly prior to discovery of Lance's, shall we say, "loose" banking

practices. The contradiction of his (Carter's) campaign promise to depoliticize Justice Department appointments came with the firing of Republican Prosecutor David Marston. This, too, proved to be a somewhat harmful situation for Carter as many laughing faces pointed out error to the American public.

Alone with the tradition of poking fun at presidents is the poking fun at all the president's men. With this Nixon was lunched and Carter presently is out to buy a longer rope.

A couple of weeks ago on the Tonight Show, Johnny Carson included in his monologue a story about Carter's closest aide, Hamilton Jordan. It seems Jordan spat his drink down the front of a young woman's blouse who resisted his efforts to pick her up at a local bar. Mr. Carson noted Jordan's denial of the story, while expressing amazement that the White House amid the coal strike, Panama Canal debates and other affairs of the state, spent time gathering 33 pages of affidavits from a bartender and others to support Jordan. Carson then stated, "I understand Hamilton Jordan may leave the White House, team up with Billy Carter, and form a punk rock group."

This wasn't the first time a newspaper story made Mr. Jordan look a bit ridiculous. The drink-spitting story came soon after another report that Jordan had made a leering remark to an ambassador's wife at a party, (something about the Great

Pyramids of the Nile, I believe), a story which the aide also denied.

Whether these incidents prove to be funny to the public is questionable, some people might think these activities are more serious than that of a tainted joke. One thing for sure is that the Carter Administration is not laughing. With polls showing that the President is widely admired for his personal integrity, these "comical" situations must be forming a tender nerve within the White House. If Carter is to continue to cultivate the idea that he is a cut above other politicians in that he is honest and sincere, all such activities which might cast shadow upon the honesty and sincerity of the office must be done away with — for here he, in result, is quite vulnerable.

Two weeks ago on the NBC "Saturday Night Live" program the joke was once again on the president. On the "Weekend Update" portion of the broadcast, Jane Curtin commented on President Carter's plans to visit five more countries in the near future. A line of humor was inserted as to a solution for interpreting problems. (If you recall the incident in Poland on Carter's last trip, translation made by an interpreter was incorrect.) It seems that the President gets punch lines about certain occasions which have not even occurred... yet.

Johnny Carson ended his bit on Jordan with a smile and added, "I tell you, we're going to have plenty of material for the next three years with the Carter people in there." And so we may.

HOMOSEXUALITY

Part 2

Woman student marries, has child, then discovers her mate is gay

The following interviews were done with students at Missouri Southern. The opinions and ideas expressed by those interviewed do not necessarily reflect the views of The Chart or the author. Names and identifying remarks have been edited due to the content of the interviews. These were taped interviews and all pertinent remarks and quotes are reproduced verbatim. The tapes have since been erased.

By KAY ALBRIGHT

Marriage has its built-in problems, but few things are as traumatic as finding out that your mate is a homosexual. The persons involved in this interview are college students, both in their early twenties. There is a 13-month-old child involved. They are currently separated and this is the wife's story. She was asked: How did you find out and what were your feelings?

"I just didn't believe it, I couldn't believe it—I couldn't make myself believe it. We'd been married three months and I was pregnant. He just said, 'I'm not happy with our relationship,' and I asked 'Why?' I couldn't figure out what I had done to make him so unhappy. Then he said, 'I think I'm bisexual,' and I go, 'Oh, well that's nice.' I mean this is what we like to hear when we're six months pregnant."

"He left that night for a school activity and he came back and we talked some more. Then that next morning he apologized for all that he had said and he also said that it would never happen again and that 'I don't know what I said last night.' I thought, 'Boy this guy is strange,' but I love him, so leave it at that."

"Then six months later he comes up with this thing, 'I just can't stand it anymore. The child gets on my nerves. She cries too much. I'm bisexual. I'm not happy, please let me go.' I say 'I can't stop you,' and I also tell him that I think he needs help. He says, 'Don't you think I've tried to help myself?' and I go, 'No, not really. You haven't gone to anyone for help, you haven't even asked God to help you.'"

"We separated for a while and a month later he comes back saying, 'I really do love you and I don't have a problem anymore.' Then along in summer time when he was working a great deal, around June, he started staying out late on Friday and Saturday nights after work, until 2 or 3 in the morning. The next day I

would ask him, 'Where were you?' He would say 'I just went down to the bar for a drink or two.' Then I found out which bar it was, good ol' Club La Vie (reputedly a homosexual bar).

"Well, one Sunday we went out to see his parents. We came back home and he says, 'I've got to go meet a friend at the Holiday Inn for a drink.' He comes back three hours later wanting the television set and I ask, 'What am I supposed to do the rest of the evening?' He says, 'Listen to the radio. Don't fight, the landlord is standing outside. I'll see you later.' And he left. I found out that this 'friend' was a homosexual who was moving to California and wanted my husband to spend some time with him."

"About a month later there was a death in the family and he started spending some time with his real mother—the one that deserted him when he was two-months-old. He comes back and by that time he's working two jobs, at a restaurant and at the gay bar as a waiter. He

brought his half-sister back with him and I tried to keep it a secret from her as long as possible. She finally asked too many questions and I had to tell her the truth. She goes, 'Does he know that gay people go there?' I told her yes. She then said, 'I wish he wouldn't do that anymore, people might start wondering about him.' After she left, he comes home one night and announces, 'I've solved my problem, I'm no longer bisexual.' I thought, 'It's about time, now I can get some attention, I can get some love.'"

"But then one night after we had moved, we were in bed and we started fooling around and he says, 'Not tonight, let's do it after I'm finished with all my school activities.' I thought, 'He's got a lot on his mind.' He then left for an out-of-state trip and when he comes back, that night he tells me, 'I'm gay,' and I say, 'You're sick.' That's the night I told him he was going to rot in hell until he asked God to help him. I feel it (homosexuality) is a sin against

(continued on page 11)



Male student describes gay life, still attracted to opposite sex

By KAY ALBRIGHT

He is tall, attractive, and 20 years old. He is a Joplin resident and attends Missouri Southern. He is also a homosexual. The following is a transcript of a recent interview.

How did you find out you were homosexual?

"When I was 16, nothing really happened. I never had an attraction for either sex. I was 16 and I noticed that I found men attractive. I think I was gay before then, but I won't say I was born that way."

When did you become sexually active?

"When I was 18, someone approached me... I think I was out at the Mall. Yes, I was out at the mall, in one of the department stores. I was looking at some jeans and I was trying on a bunch of different pairs and I had on a pair that was too tight. I was standing there and I heard somebody over at the other rack say 'Those look good on you.' I just teasingly walked back by and said, 'Thank you.' He said, 'I can pay you more compliments than that if I see you more often.'"

How large do you think the gay community is around here?

"It is a lot larger than most people realize and it is kind of cliquish. I think it is a lot larger than most people in Joplin give it credit for. They don't realize that a lot of these people are in business and that they have some sort of a social standing and a reputation to protect. The majority are clean cut, considerate people."

How many of your friends know, and how has this affected your relationship with them?

"I think a good number know. It's hard for me to know because I have so many friends and it's just been in the last year that I've gotten where if they confronted me with it I would tell them."

And they haven't rejected you?

"No, I don't think so. I think the reason they haven't is because... basically I act the same way and since they hadn't had any previous experience with gay people, I guess they look at it with, 'I guess that's the way gay people are.' A lot of people enjoy my company because of the way I am."

Does your family know?

"No, I don't think so. I think my mother might suspect. Of course mothers are the first to know. But I know my dad doesn't and he somewhat questions me—about the people I associate with and things like that."

What do you think his reaction

would be if you told him?

"Well, I would have said it would have been real negative, but I think now he would be... shocked, disappointed for a while. But, because he knows how I am, my goals and my set of standards, I don't think it would make much difference."

You think they would still accept you?

"Oh, yes."

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

"Oh no; an only child. But that way they don't have to handle relaying it to the other children. Not a lot, but the majority of people I know that do have brothers or sisters, they're usually gay, too. Now I think that's because of raising."

Do you think there is a social stigma to being gay?

"For those people who put it out on the streets, I think there is. For those of us who accept it as a sex life but not as a social or public life, I don't think so. I don't agree with gay people that want to announce and make it known—flaunt it—because, you know, heterosexual people don't make a big production out of it. To me, I don't look at it any differently than heterosexuality."

Would you consider a homosexual marriage?

"No, no I don't think so. To me that is trying to make a homosexual relationship like a heterosexual relationship and they are not the same and they can't work out... Well in some cases they do work out. But most homosexuals are very independent people and they like to continue their life and I don't think I can see it. I can't see tying myself down to one person for any definite period of time. Maybe something that will go from two to five or two to ten years—if that long."

Do you think homosexuals have different attitudes than heterosexuals?

"Oh, yes. Homosexual people are more open people. If given a chance, they can relate better to people. They don't try to hide their feelings, their actions. I think they are more outgoing. I think they are more outgoing, emotional. I don't think they have more feeling, they are just more willing to express their feelings. I can't say what causes it, I think because they have so many things that they have to keep quiet."

Do you doubt your masculinity?

"I don't consider myself to be any less of a man than the next man, especially being as I am and as big as I am."

How do you view women?

"I find them quite attractive."

Do you mind having women as friends?

"No, or having them as lovers."

Are you bisexual?

"To a certain degree; we have preferences. Oh, there are some women that just turn me on. They are hard to explain. The kind of girl that turns me on is skinny, she has short hair and real sharp features. There is something about a girl's eyes, too. They're bright and they kind of glisten, and to me that's attractive. That's something you don't see in men."

Can you look at a man and tell he's homosexual?

"There are certain things you can tell. One way is the way a man will look at another man. If they will look you straight in the eye and if they talk to you in a tone of voice with some strong emotional feeling, it's usually a sign. You can tell by physical contact. Men put their arms around men, men hug men, and men pat men—but here is a certain way that gay people do. I can't explain—it has a certain quality."

Do gay bars play an important part in your social life?

"At first they did; they don't really anymore. I think to a majority of gay people they are an important part of their social life to make contacts and feel somewhat safe. After a while you get to meet people and make friends with people and you start going to people's homes and going out of town and to parties. A lot of people I know live for the weekends, so that they can go to the bar. In fact, I've gotten to where I enjoy more being with my straight friends, as opposed to when I go out 'visiting.'"

Can you mix the gay and straight world?

"If you can emotionally handle it. To an extent you can, but I wouldn't say you can fully. It's like mixing blacks and whites, there is a certain boundary that hasn't been crossed. You can't really cross it without some repercussions. I, in all honesty, can't do it as of yet. It really is two different ways of life."

What do you think makes someone gay?

"That's a hard question. I've thought about that one for a long time. In my case, I think it was the way I was raised and my physical being. I was raised in a very strict family and, contrary to popular opinion, I had a very strong father figure."

(continued on page 11)

Campus security plays vital function in campus life

Security gets aid

By DOUGLAS HARRINGTON
Chart Staff Reporter

Campus security is a vital function of Missouri Southern's everyday life. The people of campus security have a large task in the patrolling and supervision of campus traffic, as well as in routine police-type duties. To help make manpower spread further, Adrian Meacham, head of Campus Security, and Don Seneker, an instructor at the police academy, devised a plan in the fall of 1975 to utilize student help at large functions such as football games.

The task of these students was to supervise the parking of vehicles at games and to direct traffic in the parking lots. They watch in the stands for such things as intoxicating beverages, which are prohibited in the stadium. These students also guard the field to prevent spectators from walking over the artificial turf. After the game their job is to supervise a smooth exit from the parking lots, preventing traffic snarls that could be time-consuming.

MEACHAM, FORMER Joplin Chief of Police, came to Missouri Southern on June 1, 1975. He says of the experiment, "We used students at every football game this fall. It has worked out very well. There seems to be no student resentment and we have not had any confrontations between these students and the general public, as far as I know. We pay them \$6 per game and this gives the students a little financial benefit as well as on-the-job experience."

Procedure calls for the student security help to work in close liaison with regular campus security officers, functioning as their "extra arm" and attending to minor details that would otherwise occupy the regular officers. When a student helper runs into a problem calling for someone with more authority he reports to the regular security officer.

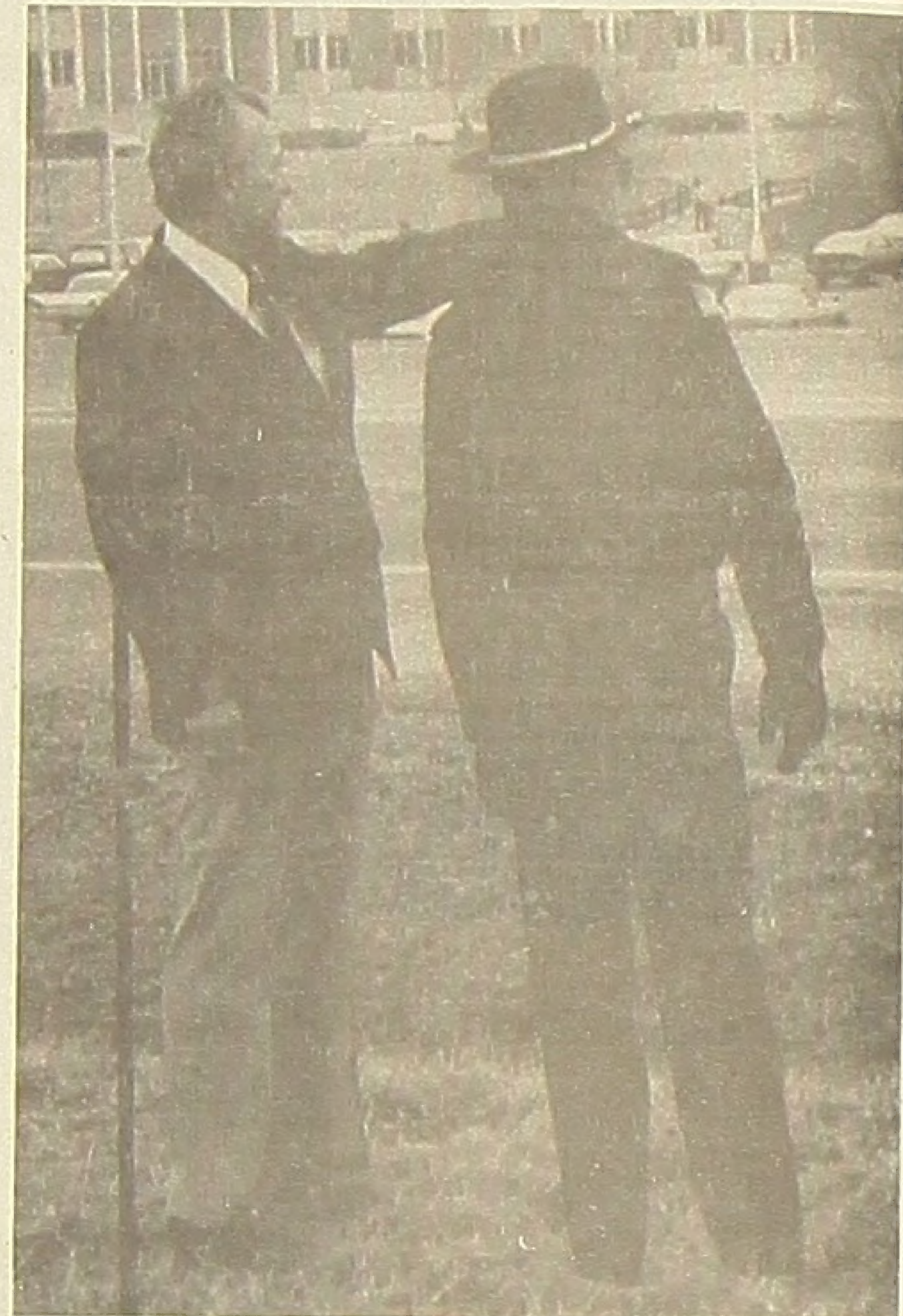
Originally, some of the students participating in the program wore khakis and a brown tie as a type of a distinguishing mark. This idea was discarded as the expense of such special clothing was considered prohibitive. Now these students may be identified by a badge that says "Security."

According to Meacham, the requirements for participation in this program aren't very strenuous. "We really have no set requirements, or at least none on paper, so long as they are a student. Most of those we do get are law enforcement students and I guess this is because they are more law enforcement oriented. We've had real good success with them. We have three or four that want to work all the time, both men and women. They seem to like it. Randy Smith, Jim Nichols, Leilani Frandsen and Scott Owens are the most recent ones we've used, but there have been many others over the two-and-a-half years this experiment has been going on."

AT LEAST one member of the regular security staff is also a student, attending classes and also doing routine security work.

Meacham commented, "Since I've been here I have tried to employ or keep employed on a full time basis a law enforcement student. We're on our third such student now. It has its advantages. They see both sides of the coin: student and security office. He also has good rapport with the students and this works real good for us. It also allows the student to go to school and gives him a financial boost. Actually, the more you can involve the students, the better for the security department."

"They take it seriously. I'm surprised at the sincerity they put into their work. They take pride in their work and they feel that, as well as helping security, they're helping their college."



Campus thefts low, says Meacham

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Assistant Managing Editor

So far this year, students have reported seven cases of robbery on Missouri Southern's campus. This low number can be attributed, according to Adrian Meacham, director of the college security patrol, to students' awareness of ways to protect their property.

"I don't have the statistics, but in talking with other campus security patrolmen, I would say Southern has lot less of a problem with theft than do other colleges our size," stated Meacham.

Since most of Southern's students commute, the majority of the reported thefts occurred in parking areas, where items were taken from cars.

"Most of the stolen items were

taken from unlocked cars. For this reason, we urge people to lock their cars and make sure their windows are secure."

IN THE PAMPHLET issued to all students registering vehicles here, we added some safety measures that should be taken in order to ensure that nothing is taken from parked cars," stated Meacham, "and we'd like to think that this addition has something to do with the low theft rate."

According to the director, no item is a favorite for the robber.

Explained Meacham, "For the most part, they'll take anything they can get their hands on. Anything not attached to the car is fair game."

"For people with portable radios

or calculators in their cars, the best thing to do would be to lock these things in your trunk, and lock your car, also."

DORM THEFT, though not as prevalent as car theft, still exists at Missouri Southern.

"We've only had one case of theft in the dorm thus far, but in the past, all the cases were the same, in that things were taken from unlocked rooms."

"Usually," explained the director, "the cases involved the same circumstances. Someone would go take a shower at the same time each day and leave their rings or valuables on a table in their dorm room without locking their door."

"Anyone who is inclined to steal will notice things like this. It hap-

pens so fast — they just jump in the room, snatch whatever's not nailed down, and leave."

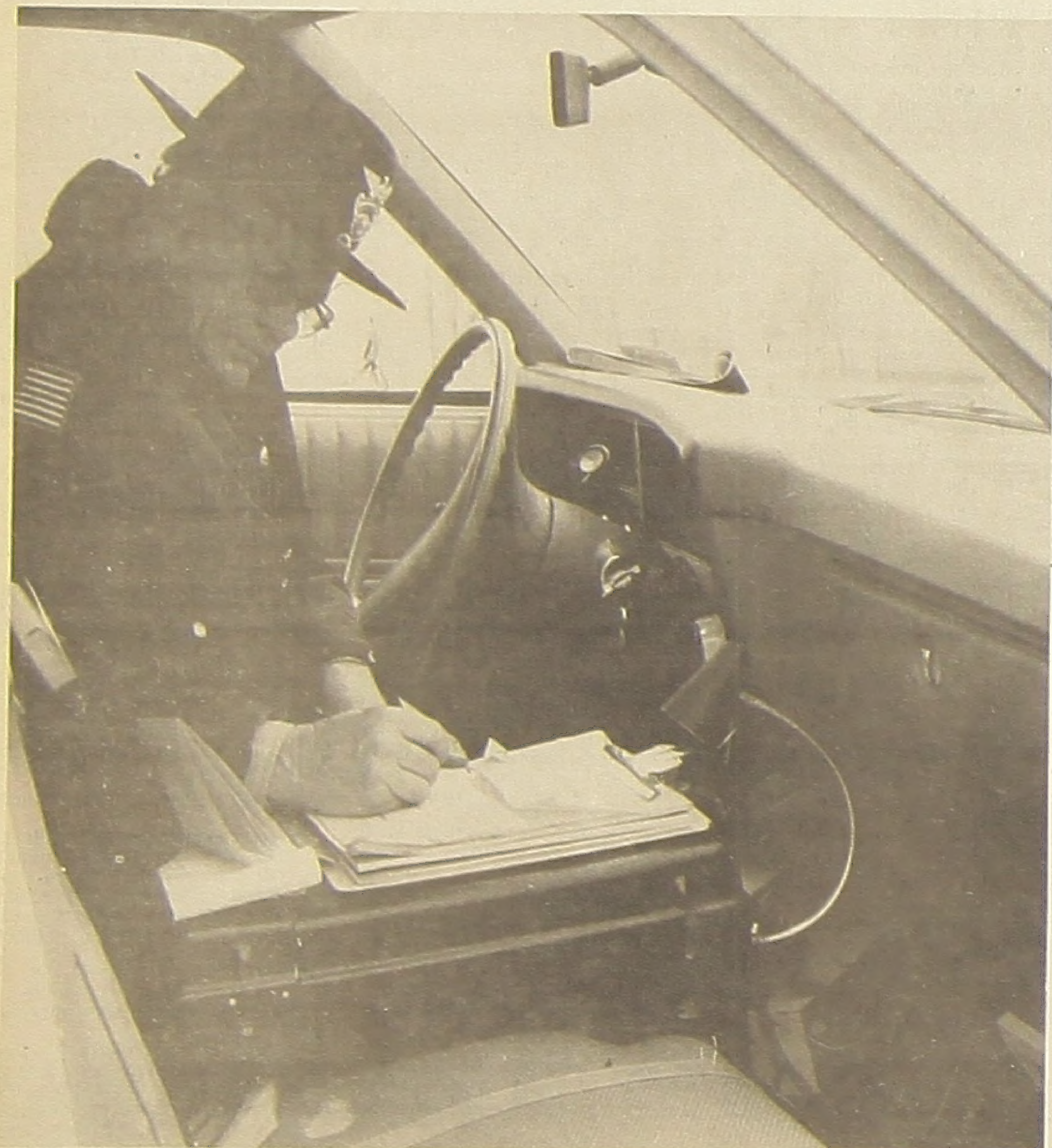
SOUTHERN students are protected against theft by a 24 hour survey of the campus by a roving patrol car. Currently, there are five members on the campus security squad.

Students who discover that something is missing from their car or dorm room on campus should report their loss to the security police in the police academy building.

"We can gather evidence on the scene, and sometimes recover the stolen article."

"While we can't make an arrest, we are able to hold anyone suspected of committing theft until the city police can come," said Meacham.

Photos by Victor England



Vandalism up, costs increase

By DOUGLAS HARRINGTON
Chart Staff Reporter

Destruction, theft, or vandalism of private and public property is one of the nation's major headaches. All too often, the culprit is undetected until after the damage has been done. Whether it is done merely as a prank or with intent to cause destruction, such people are costing the nation millions of dollars annually.

One Missouri Southern student says, "There's nothing that grates me any more than to need to use a phone and it be out of order because some joker thought it would be funny to pull the receiver off the cord or jam paper in the coin slots. What about real emergencies? Then you may have to go truckin' a long distance to find a phone in working order."

MANY PEOPLE look at graffiti and laugh at all the silly jokes, witticisms, and artwork scrawled on restroom walls. Oddly enough, custodians and maintenance personnel in the know aren't laughing. Graffiti isn't found only in restrooms. At Missouri Southern, wall scrawling has taken to the classroom. On a given wall, in a certain classroom in Hearnes Hall are phone numbers, names, dates, "art work," and assorted terse verse.

"I've got a real gripe against these guys who drink their beer or whatever and then throw their beer bottles down on the parking lot, usually breaking them."

That can sure cut up tires. I run on campus. There's no excuse not to use them. G60-15s and at \$50 apiece that's quite a little bit. There's trash cans

In cases like that mentioned above, there was not only some government institution inconvenienced, but damage was done to an individual who could ill afford to replace tires ruined by broken glass.

VENDING MACHINES also seem to be a major target of vandals at Missouri Southern. These machines have been placed there for the convenience of the students, but what these vandals cause to students may amount to downright robbery.

"I wanted to buy a coke from this machine. There was a girl there. She put in a quarter and pushed the button. She got her coke all right, but no change. The 'correct change' only light wasn't on so I tried a quarter. I got my coke but no change. I decided to do some checking so I tried reaching up the coin return chute. Somebody had jammed a coke cup up the coin return. I pulled it out and found well over \$2 in change."

Misuse and abuse of school textbooks accounts for many taxpayer dollars for their repair or replacement. Admittedly, some wear is to be expected through normal usage of the books. The writing of poetry, phone numbers, names, and art work is not condoned, however. Neither is the tearing out of pages for writing notes.

"I WENT TO pickup a textbook for one of my classes. I was told there weren't any more. When I complained, it was explained to me that the bookstore had had to order new ones to replace those too damaged to re-issue. I saw some of those books. Some had covers ripped completely off or several pages torn completely out, while another I

looked at had gum stuck in between the pages."

Theft has been a major concern at Missouri Southern. Materials and books are constantly being pilfered from the library, even with the precautions the staff has taken. Book checks, bag checks, and brief case checks have been tried, yet books are still disappearing from the shelves. In recent years someone managed to make off with an entire set of encyclopedias. These resource books cost fantastic sums to replace. In the periodicals division magazines are torn apart for pictures, articles, or coupons or just so severely mistreated that they fall apart. All of this severely inconveniences the student who truly needs these resources.

ALL OF THIS costs the taxpayer enormously. Security and police patrols to prevent larger forms of vandalism are expensive in man hours and equipment. As such, these patrols are of necessity limited. Equipment for clean up may also be expensive. Paint may cost anywhere from \$3.95-gallon on up, depending on the grade used. Some of the better spot cleaners for removing graffiti may cost \$3.50 for a 10 oz. bottle.

Repair bills on vending machines and phones cost private individuals and companies as well.

A Missouri Southern junior says, "I only hope people wake up and realize what's going on and how much it's costing them. Then maybe they'd do something about it. The cost isn't just money. It's in the unnecessary work and inconvenience such people cause. When people get tired of picking up the tab for such behavior it'll end."

Black Awareness Week open to all students

Black Awareness Week will be held April 2-8 sponsored by the Afro-American Society. All the week's activities are open to all college students.

Sunday, April 2, a number of area gospel choirs will hold a concert at the Ecumenical Center. Tuesday, April 4, a soul-food chieftain will be served at the cafe. Tuesday night at 7 in the Union Ballroom a Talent Show will be put on by local Junior High and Highschool students, and MSSC College students along with young children from the Joplin community. Friday, April 8, at 10 a.m. Julian Bond will speak in Taylor Auditorium, free of charge to the students and community.

Bond was the first black assemblyman in Georgia since the Reconstruction and was a worker in Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Saturday night, April 9, a College Ball will be held at the Ramada Inn from 8 p.m. to 2 p.m. with a charge of three dollars a person or five dollars a couple. Sometime during this week a skating party will be held at Keeley's Silver Wheels and a fashion show is planned with many local merchants participation.

According to Dr. Henry Morgan, faculty sponsor for the Afro-American Society, the Society came into existence on the Southern campus in 1971 for the purpose of assisting black students in adjusting to college life and to help develop a good relationship between the Joplin community and the college. There are presently 45 members in the organization of black and white students.

President of the Society is Kenrick Conway, and All-American NAIA football player for MSSC. Vice President is Aaron Johnson. Morgan points out that the majority of black students attending Southern are from the St. Louis area, although through the efforts of this organization more area blacks are attending here than ever before.

As to any special problems blacks might have in succeeding in an all white educational system, Morgan points out the extremely controversial debate for the variation between black students' ACT scores and white students' ACT scores.

"Instruments used to measure intelligence reflect a cultural bias, so that any student who is not a product of the traditional middle class American background would be likely to score lower than those

who are from that background," states Morgan.

He cites the study done by Adrian Dove, a nationally known sociologist who devised the "Dove Counter Intelligence Test" or informally, the "Chiting Test". This is a general intelligence test that reflects the black urban ghetto experience.

Morgan goes on to point out that

the questions on this test are familiar to most urban blacks, but are baffling to most white people. An excerpt from the test is as follows, "A 'gas head' is a person who has a) fast-moving car b) stable of 'lace' c) 'process' d) habit of stealing cars e) long jail record for arson. The correct answer is c) 'process' which is a hair job."

"Rather than a variation between

white and black students you find that blacks share with whites an inadequate preparation in language and an inability to read and write well, which is a natural problem regardless of race. I refuse to stereotype, but if I must compare, I would compare white athletes to black athletes because a lot of blacks come to Southern on athletic scholarships," says Morgan.

CUB

(continued from page 1)

fee-house. Organizationally, duties aren't being delegated. We could do much more if we were better organized."

APATHY is a widespread problem on many campuses, and Jeffries accepts this as an ever present problem. He believes better publicity would help alleviate this situation. Board vice-chairman Jim Allman is concerned with apathy as well. "I wish students would take the same amount of interest that the board members do of the affairs that are going on this campus."

McDaniel admitted that the board was failing in finding out what students wanted to have on campus. She conceded, "We've fallen short of assessing the needs and desires of the students on campus...we really don't know what they want."

This year the C.U.B. has brought to campus an opera, the show "Cabaret", a coffeehouse concert, guest speakers, movies, The Autumnal Homecoming Extravaganza, and two rock concerts. Dr. J. Allen Hynek and Julian Bona are two speakers planned for the future, and the Board has booked the following movies: "Three Women", "King of Hearts", "International House", "Sparkle", "High Noon", "The Enforcer", "The Late Show", "Bugs Bunny Superstar", "The Rocky Horror Picture Show", and "Woodstock".

Work continues on plans for a spring outdoor concert. The C.U.B. has been given clearance to use the stadium for an outdoor concert. Special wiring has already been installed, and negotiations are underway for a concert and perhaps a week of activities.

CONCERTS ARE expensive, and according to C.U.B. planners, the board could easily spend \$15,000 on

a concert. As of February 28, the board had on hand just over \$30,000. That figure does not take into account any outstanding unpaid bills or any money earmarked for contracted appearances. An accurate figure is not available.

According to the business office, the C.U.B. received \$22,712 in fees last semester, and will receive approximately \$21,648 this semester. The actual amount will vary, as that

Buildings

(continued from page 1)

of arts degree. In 1941 he was temporary range historian at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park at Fredericksburg, Va. He later was news editor of radio station KDMO in Carthage and was editor of the Lamar Daily Republican.

From 1956-68 Young served as executive secretary of the Carthage Chamber of Commerce. He has been active in numerous county and civic affairs.

HUGHES, president of the Joplin Globe Publishing Co., is the only person to serve as president of the College's Board of Regents and Board of Trustees.

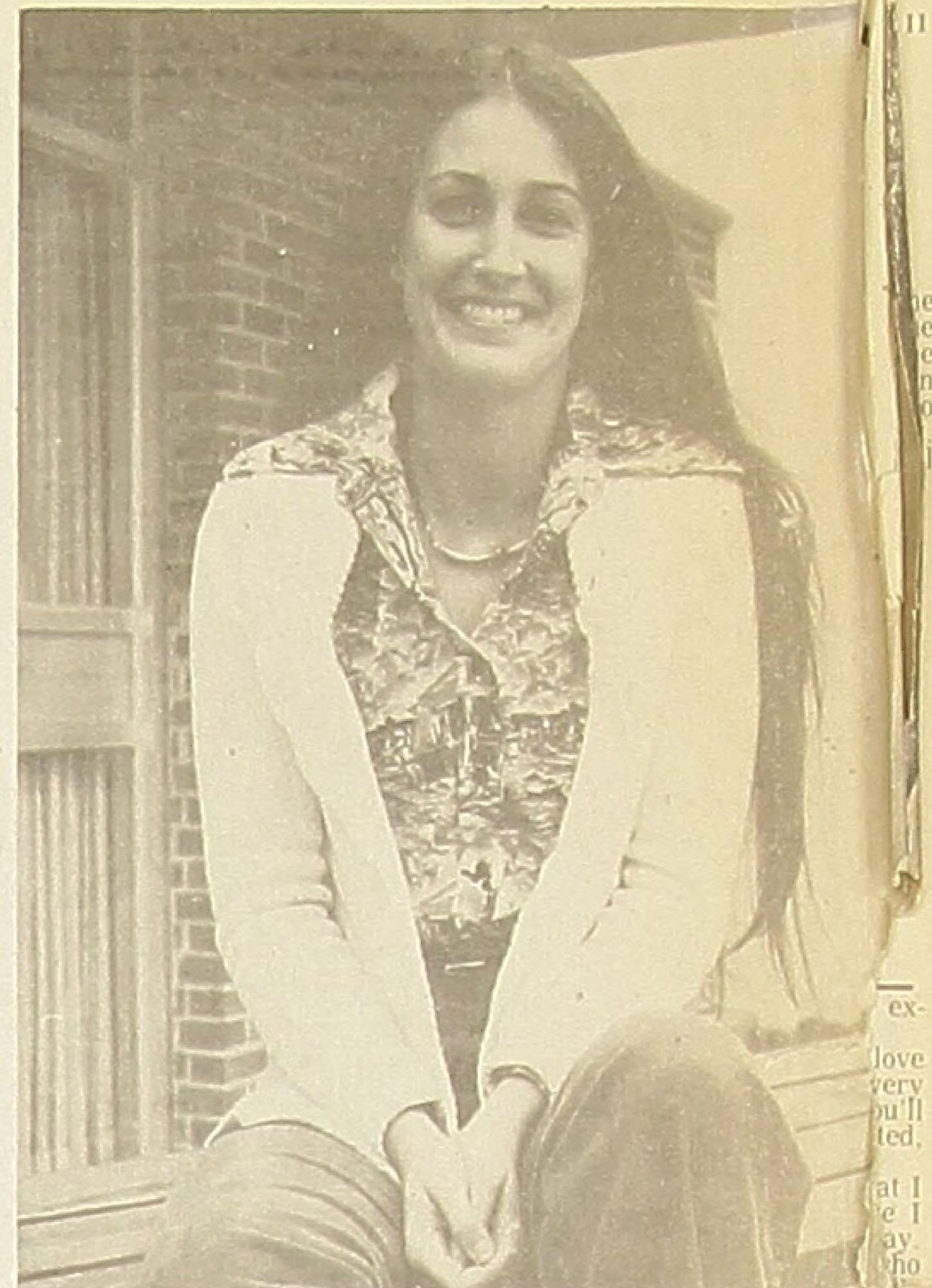
A native of Grand Rapids, Mich., Hughes, 62, was graduated with a law degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia. He practiced law in Joplin until 1941 when he joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation and served as an agent in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md., and other cities before becoming the director of the Green Bay, Wis., office.

Eventually he joined the Joplin Globe as assistant general manager, later becoming business manager, general manager, and president in 1964. Active in civic affairs, Hughes was prominent in local efforts to establish a four-year

figure has not been adjusted for students who dropped.

The College Union Board recognizes that it has problems. They have asked for student help and understanding of the tasks they face. Jeffries explained that he joined the C.U.B. because he was not satisfied with the previous board's performance. Now he says he understands the problems they have to deal with.

state college in Joplin and since 1964 has served on the Board of Trustees and in 1965 was one of the first appointees to the Board of Regents.



CHERRIE DICKERMAN

Friendly campus, says Dickerman

By LINDA GORDON
Chart Staff Reporter

Originally from St. Louis, Cherrie Dickerman finds the people at Missouri Southern friendly and easy to get to know.

"That's what really won me over to Missouri Southern," Dickerman explained. "Everyone was so friendly, unlike the University of Missouri at Columbia, from where I transferred."

The 20 year old junior is a 1975 graduate of Lutheran High School (South) in St. Louis. Her freshman year, she attended Meramec Community College, also in St. Louis. From there, she went to Mizzou. "But for the fall semester only," she stressed.

"I played volleyball at Meramec, and also at Mizzou," commented Dickerman. "The teams were frequently gone on road trips, especially in the Big Eight conference. But if you missed a class at the University, that was just tough. The classes were so big; the instructors didn't care whether you made the work up or not."

The 5'2" brunette lived off campus while she attended the University of Missouri.

"The parking was bad..." the closest parking spaces were reserved for faculty, which meant the students had to park anywhere from 1/4 mile to a mile from their classes. "That's not much fun at 8 a.m.," she added.

DICKERMAN FELT that the campus was unorganized, especially in comparison to the two smaller colleges she's attended.

"Three cashiers for 33,000 students isn't exactly organized; you're lucky to get to the front of the line within five hours, to pay your fees," she continued. "once, I went to pay a parking ticket, and there were five cashiers just sitting around."

After a semester "off," Dickerman

transferred to Missouri Southern last fall. This semester she accepted a position as resident staff assistant at South Hall, Missouri Southern's major housing facility for young women.

"I accepted the position partially because of my financial condition, but most of all, because I can listen to people's problems without feeling like I'm intruding." It is my job to listen and try to help; people open up and talk when they know someone is concerned," she emphasized.

STAFF ASSISTANTS at South Hall are scheduled specific days and nights when they are "on duty," which means they must take charge of routine chores such as answering the phone, posting the mail, and locking up at night.

"If a majority feels a need to change a particular rule, then we start a petition and try to get it changed," explained Dickerman. "The students can't be treated as children and expected to act as adults."

Women residents now have "open house" three evenings each week, but are requested to register each guest at the main desk. This means that either a staff assistant or a resident must be at the desk during this time period.

As with any job, the position has its share of advantages, as well as disadvantages. "I get to meet a lot more people, and as an S.A., I have a private room," she commented. "But I don't always get to do things when I want. There are always interruptions, which means I sometimes have to put what I'm doing aside...but that's part of it."

ALTHOUGH HER major is physical education, Dickerman is minoring in sociology/psychology

and would like to become a counselor.

"You learn to work out your own problems by listening and helping others...and to avoid these problems in your own life," she added.

No serious problems have arisen since Dickerman has been an S.A., but one morning, after the first heavy snow, she was awakened by two students to see if classes were going to be held. "I can expect a knock at my door at any hour but emergencies don't excite me," she continued. "I know how to use common sense in those situations."

Dickerman is looking forward to coaching and teaching on the secondary level.

"It's like what I'm doing now," she concluded. "Some people, you have to help bring out of their shell. It makes you feel good when they finally accomplish what you want them to."

Tenure

(continued from page 1)

his file. However, in the case of previous service at another institution or in industry no more than three years may be granted toward attainment of tenure at Missouri Southern.

When action on the tenure policy is completed, the Senate will begin work on a new promotion policy. Both tenure and promotion policies are to be referred to the full faculty in a general faculty meeting in April.

At Monday's meeting of the Senate also will be the appointment of a committee to make nominations for senators at-large.

ENCOUNTER DR. J. ALLEN HYNEK

Lecturer

Professor of Astronomy, Northwestern University
Director of The Center for UFO Studies
Technical Advisor on the Motion Picture
"Close Encounters Of The Third Kind"



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ampus gets international flavor

Thailand was home for Wilson

The Missouri Southern campus has a definite international flavor. Students come from far away exotic sounding places like Trinidad-Tobago, Iran, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Trust Territories of Micronesia, as well as about 25 states in this country. With this issue the Chart begins a series to introduce the foreign students.

Photos by Robert Mutrux



FERDINAND BURRIS

'Most beautiful place in world,' says Burris of his homeland

By DEAN FOWLER
"The most beautiful place in the world," says Ferdinand Burris in describing his homeland, Trinidad-Tobago, in the Caribbean. With all the cold and snowy weather here for the past few weeks, he may wish for the sunshine and moderate 75 to 90 degree temperature typical of his lands.
Burris, one of two Missouri Southern students from Trinidad-Tobago, has been in this area off and on since 1974. He first attended Wastewater School in Neosho through a United Nations sponsored Health Organization grant.
Burris was attending the Wastewater School, he was per-

sueded to continue his studies at Crowder College, where he earned an Associate of Arts degree. Then he returned to Trinidad-Tobago and served more than a year as Superintendent of the Water and Sewage Authority on Tobago.
"In order to make a better contribution to my country," Burris decided to return to Missouri Southern and study environmental health. He anticipates receiving a bachelor's degree in December, 1978.
"Water resources is not a big problem in Trinidad-Tobago," stated Burris, but it is important to plan for the future when an increasing population will require in-

creasing amounts of clean water.
Burris has traveled extensively in Europe, the United States and Canada. His favorite city is Washington, D.C., and the vast exhibits at the Smithsonian Institute.
As for life in Missouri, Burris says he doesn't think the television programs are very good and spends little time watching, but he is impressed by the amount of religion. From a Catholic background, he attends a Methodist church in Joplin where he regularly sings in the choir.
"The Missouri Southern administrators have been very good to me," remarked Burris.



By KATHY LACY
Chart Staff Reporter
Mrs. Achinee Signholaka Wilson originally from Bangkok, Thailand, is a freshman at MSSC majoring in computer programming. She plans to complete the required courses next year and find a job in programming.

In Thailand, Mrs. Wilson worked in an American Air Force Hospital in the city of U-Tapao and ran a motel at the beach there. It was in U-Tapao that she met her husband-to-be who was serving the American Air Force. She married in 1970 in Thailand and came to the U.S. two months later when her husband was transferred.
"I like this college very much. In Thailand even though you were an A student in high school, you may not necessarily be accepted into a college. You have to test into a college because there are not many colleges and they can accept only a certain number of students," Achinee stated.
"One-year colleges in Thailand have room for maybe 500 students and maybe 10,000 or 20,000 want to get in. Unless you are the very smartest of those that apply you don't get in," she said. "But after college years, knowledge is great for the students, the quality of the colleges there is very good."
House next to house next to house is the population situation in Thailand cities. "I used to live in a town that was so crowded. The traffic was always busy. The size was just a little bit larger than Joplin but the population was 4 million."
Buildings are rarely taller than

three or four stories and there were few apartment complexes when Mrs. Wilson left Thailand. The tallest buildings in the city might be only 20 stories tall because of weak foundations. Mrs. Wilson was glad to hear that apartment buildings are becoming more and more popular.
"I like this country better than Thailand. Living here is more convenient," said Mrs. Wilson referring to lower population and the college education opportunities. She has returned to Thailand only once, three years ago when her husband was transferred back. They lived there for one year.
Cooking two separate dishes for every meal seems to suit Mrs. Wilson fine. She cooks American dishes for her husband and 'Thai-food' for herself every meal because she doesn't particularly like

American food; "it's not hot enough. I like hot food. Thai-food has many spices in it from our neighboring country, India. I do like the American hot red peppers, though."
Personally preferring not to comment on the differences in American and Thailand governments, Mrs. Wilson stated, "Thailand is very close to communist countries. We can't have a democracy or the communists will come into our country. We have a military government, almost like a dictatorship."
Key punch, accounting, math, government, and composition fill Mrs. Wilson's 15 credit hour schedule. Other than her school work she enjoys jigsaw puzzles, crossword puzzles, reading and watching sports on TV with her husband.



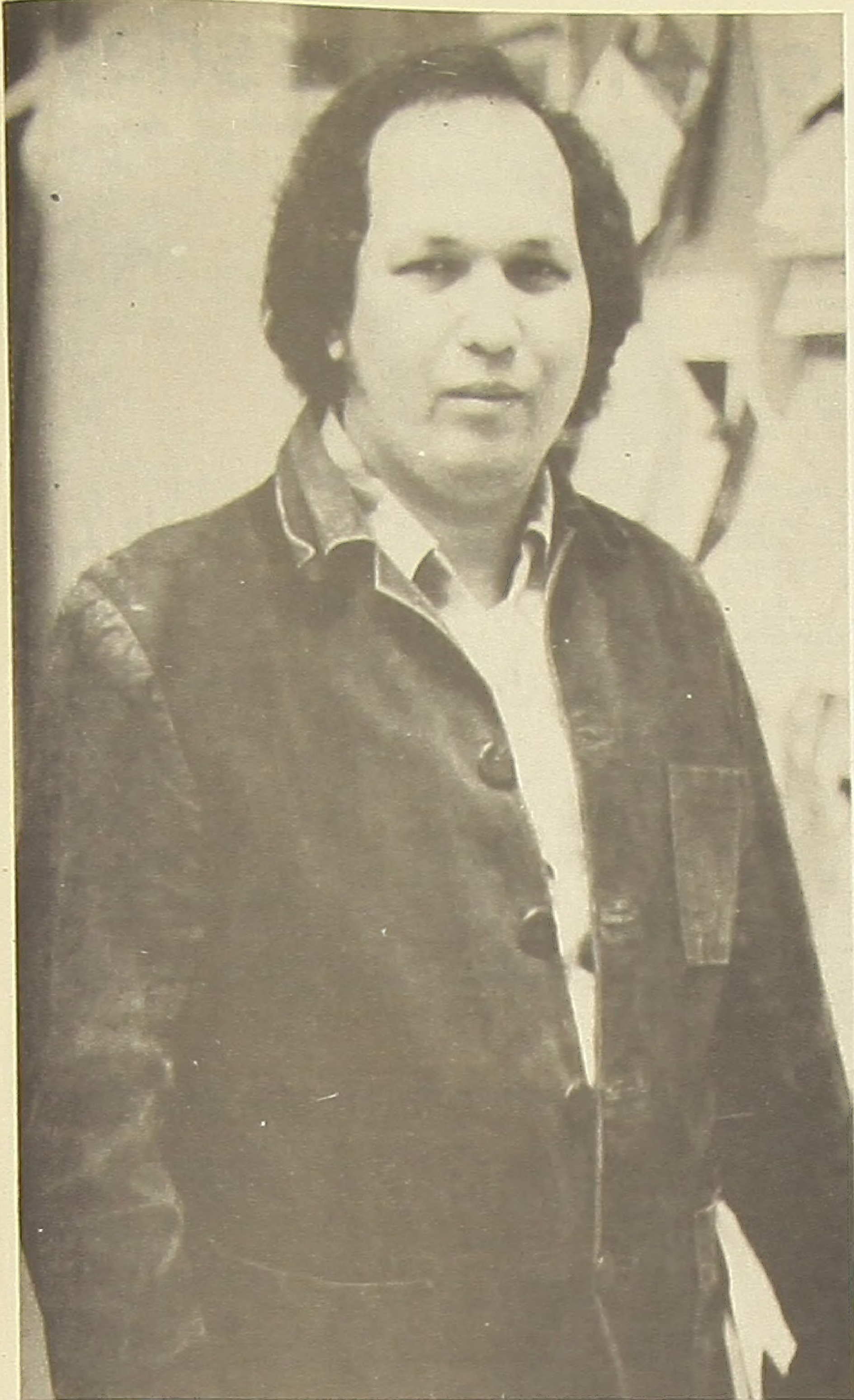
JAMES TRIM

James Trim proud of athletes on islands of Trinidad-Tobago

By DEAN FOWLER
James Trim worked four years in a water quality control laboratory in Trinidad-Tobago before coming to the Wastewater School in Neosho in 1975-76. Now he is studying environmental health and expects to earn an Associate of Arts degree from Missouri Southern in December, 1978. Afterwards he plans to go to another college, yet undetermined, to get a Bachelor's degree.
Trim lives in North Hall and likes to watch sports and documentary programs on television.
"I was very sorry to see MSSC drop its track program this year," remarked Trim.

Sports are very important to Trim. In high school he was an athlete, participating in track and field, soccer and cricket. He maintains an interest in track and field, coaching the national junior teams that represent Trinidad-Tobago in competition with other Caribbean and Central American teams. In the summer of 1972, he attended a track and field coaching school in Loughborough, Leicester, England.
Trim speaks proudly of the accomplishments of Trinidad-Tobago Olympic athletes, especially the 100 meter champion. "A very large sports complex is being built in Port of Spain, capital of our country."
Coconuts and cattle were the main

products grown on the ranch where Trim grew up, along with one sister and six brothers.
The two-island country, which became independent in 1962, is located just seven miles from the coast of Venezuela. Its population consists of about 43 percent African descendants, almost as many Asiatic Indians, with the remainder being of European, Chinese, and others.
Trinidad and Tobago industries are based on oil, asphalt, sugar, cocoa, coffee, coconuts, and tourism.
"And remember that Miss Universe of 1977 is from Trinidad," said Trim. "We also have two native art forms, the steel band and the calypso."



EPI CABRERA

Epi Cabrera has problems adjusting to Missouri weather

By JOE ANGELES
Chart Staff Reporter

New student Epi Cabrera of Saipan who is majoring in environmental health at Southern is having problems adjusting to Missouri weather.

"It is never like this in my country," said Cabrera, "this is terrible weather."

Born and raised on the island of Saipan which is 17 miles long, five miles wide and 130 miles from Guam, Cabrera is alien to the snow and ice.

"It is constantly sunny back home; when you wake up in the morning it is already 80 degrees and sunny," said Cabrera.

DUE TO THE TROPICAL weather of Saipan one of the largest industries is tourism. The western portion of the island boasts many sandy beaches.

"Many visitors come to Saipan from Japan and from the United States to enjoy the beaches, oceans, and weather," said Cabrera.

Even though Saipan is small it has a newly constructed international airport that can handle any of the larger planes. The airport is also used by the United States Air Force.

"The airport is used by all the major commercial airlines and can also handle the large B-52's."

People of Saipan also earn a living from the sea through fishing. Tuna fishing is one of the major employers on the island.

"Many of the people who live in the lowlands by the sea work on the tuna boats or fish in the lagoon with nets," said Cabrera.

SAIPAN IS NOT ALL sunshine and calm seas. Typhoons cause many problems to the inhabitants. In 1968 a typhoon hit the island with 120 mph winds and destroyed 90 percent of the houses on the island.

"During that storm the winds carried the roof of the high school gymnasium a quarter of a mile and it landed on my farmland," said Cabrera. "After that storm all the houses on the coast were rebuilt with concrete."

Even though Cabrera is a native of Saipan he is a United States citizen since Saipan became a United States Commonwealth on January 9th.

"Saipan had the choice either to become an independent country or a Commonwealth," said Cabrera.

Cabrera is at Southern on a United States Environmental Protection Agency Fellowship. He received the 12 month fellowship through a United States Agency in Saipan.

"I plan on getting a baccalaureate degree in environmental health, depending on the funds," said Cabrera. "I am the first one from my country to receive an EPA fellowship."

CABRERA IS THE ONLY child in his family and enjoys living in the

dormitory. He has learned conversational English well and is easily understood.

"English is a very hard language to learn and I sometimes have problems comprehending my textbooks," said Cabrera. "I enjoy the dorm but I would like to get involved in some activities."

Cabrera is the only son in his family and both of his parents are dead. His father died when he was young and his mother died in 1976. He lived on a one hectare farm with his uncle and grew food for their

daily usage.

"The land of my farm has been passed down through the generations and I received it when my mother died," said Cabrera.

The United States Navy controls Tanapag Harbor in Saipan and the United States EPA also places its pollution standards on the country.

"Since the EPA has set standards on pollution of the environment the oceans and beaches of Saipan will be preserved and not destroyed," said Cabrera.

Majuro Atoll home for Saimon Clement

From Majuro Atoll in the Marshall Islands of Micronesia to Missouri Southern, a distance of over 7,000 miles, comes Saimon Clement. The 22-year-old freshman arrived here in January of this year. This is his first trip away from the islands and it is quite a change from living within 400 miles of the Equator to the below-freezing, snow-covered Ozarks. "It sure is cold here," he commented.

Clement, a 1977 graduate of the Marshall Islands High School, plans to study at Missouri Southern for two years, then transfer to Bacone College in Muskogee, Oklahoma, to obtain a bachelor's degree.

"Few people from my island know anything about computers. I decided to major in computer science and hope to work for the government in Micronesia," said Clement.

Keishy Dawe comes from Moen Island

By DEAN FOWLER

Keishy Dawe came to Missouri Southern in August, 1977, from Moen Island in the Truk Islands District of Micronesia. He hopes to earn a bachelor's degree in business and accounting from Southern, then go to Florida Technical University, Orlando, Florida, to study for a master's degree.

Eventually, Dawe wishes to have his own Certified Public Accounting firm after gaining experience working for the government. Of his five brothers and five sisters, Dawe says "Seven of them are now working for the United States Government at different levels." One of his older brothers attended college in Portland, Oregon, and a younger brother is now training with the Hawaii Job Corps in Honolulu.

Dawe graduated from Truk Islands High School, then attended the

Community College in the Ponape District during summers from 1973 to 1976. "This is the only college in Micronesia and is located in the Ponape District because that is the center of the trust territory. There are six districts in Micronesia."

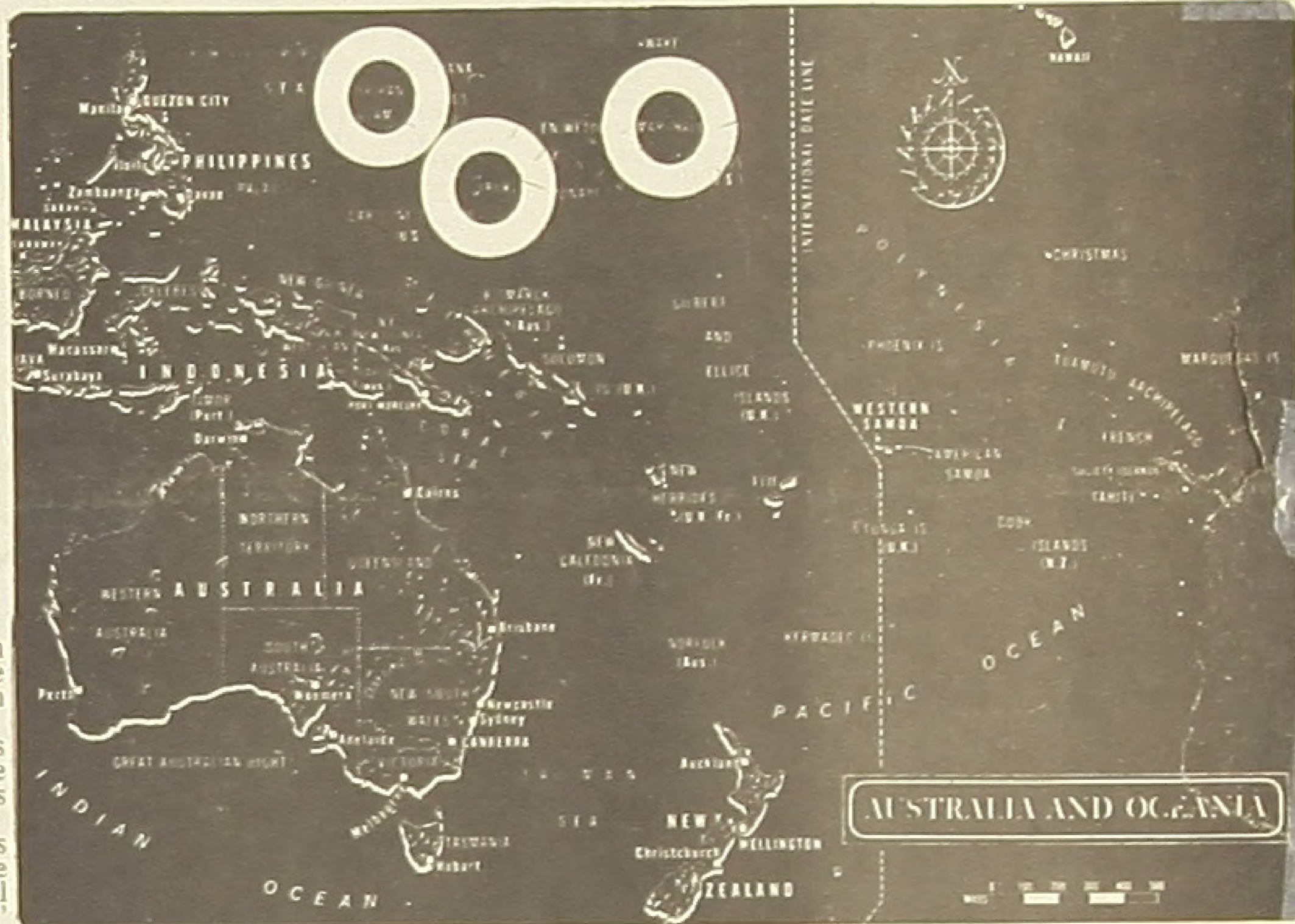
"We also have two technical schools, one for nurses training and the other for regular technical and trade courses."

"I liked the bookkeeping and business courses that I took in high school," said Dawe. "A teacher helped me select Missouri Southern because it has good business and accounting departments, and because it has low tuition. I received both District and Trust Territory scholarships and a grant." Dawe works part-time at North Hall.

"I enjoy playing football, watching television, especially sports programs. On Sunday's I go to the Forest Park Baptist Church."



SAIMON CLEMENT



KEISHY DAW



HAUN BOAN APPLIES make-up to his face before the performance of 'The Rude Mechanicals.' Boan played a wall in the production. The play is children's play and was produced by the Missouri Southern State Fine Arts Department.

'Mechanicals' called 'one of the best'

By DAVID PATTERSON
An estimated total crowd of three thousand area grade schoolers viewed "The Rude Mechanicals," a children's play by Ed Gracezyk, at the play in Taylor Auditorium. The play was presented by the Missouri Southern State Fine Arts Department in conjunction with the Association of Children's Theatre. The play was presented by the Missouri Southern State Fine Arts Department in conjunction with the Association of Children's Theatre. The play was presented by the Missouri Southern State Fine Arts Department in conjunction with the Association of Children's Theatre.

his pompous behavior. But the play ends happily, as most do, with the Duke getting his bride and the "mechanicals" winning first prize for their somewhat unorthodox production of a love story that is turned into a comedy farce. Both the cast and crew can be proud of their accomplishment in presenting possibly one of the best plays at Southern this year. All the aspects of a good children's play were met in this production. The sets were simple but effective due mainly to their simplicity. The lighting was designed by Missy Patchin and chief electrician Bert Fleeman. Costumes were designed by Robert LaRose and were a highlight due to their symbolism used in his creations. With the actors wearing his costumes, each could be distinguished by the audience as to what the characters were supposed to portray. Each of the cast should be congratulated starting with Chris Larson who played the part of Bottom, a cloth maker who wants to play all the parts in the Peter Quince play which is a play within a play. At a later rehearsal in the forest Bottom is literally turned into an ass by Puck played charmingly by Christi Haggard. Other cast members were Rick

Casts announced

Casts have been announced for the first set of student directed productions, according to Milton Brietzke of the drama faculty. Gary Evans will be directing "Golden Boy," with a cast that includes Mark Harris, Tina Eberle, Kevin Howard and Sam Claussen. "Vanities" will be directed by Bert Fleeman, Leslie Bowman, Kaime Woody and Jill Duncan comprise that cast. "Constantinople Smith," directed by David Deneff, will feature Dan Weaver, Kay Albright and Duane Hunt. Mike Williams is directing "Barefoot in the Park," with a cast consisting of Linda Gordon, Trij

Brietzke and Gary Evans. Linda Cannon will direct "Plaza Suite" with a cast that includes Dwight Cannon, Carole Mell, Jill Duncan and John Early. The five plays will be presented March 31 in the Barn Theatre. The plays were selected by the students and provide an opportunity for them to put to use that which has been learned in various theatre classes. Tryouts for the second set of student productions will be at 2 p.m. March 29 in AU 240. The plays are "Butterflies are Free," directed by Kay Albright, "Six Rms Riv Vu," directed by Mark Harris, and "How He Lied to Her Husband," directed by Scott Martin.

'Pepe Le Moko' next film

"Pepe Le Moko," a 1937 gangster film which later was filmed as "Algiers," will be shown as an additional program of the Spiva Art Center Film Society. With the assistance of the Missouri Arts Council, the film will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 28, in the Spiva gallery. Admission is by season ticket or \$1 at the door. The film was remade as "Algiers" with Hedy Lamar and Charles Boyer and later as the film musical "Casbah" with Tony Martin and Yvonne de Carlo. But the original film, starring Jean Gabin, is based on a real life character and the detective who trailed him. Gabin portrays the gangster who

plays a game of hide-and-seek in the famous Casbah. Pepe's dilemma comprises the last part of the film which ends with several events called "exciting" and "poignant." The New York Herald Tribune said it was "a truly great French film, either as an artistic achievement or as pure entertainment." The Oxford Companion to Films says: "Made in the tradition of early American gangster films, glorifying the outlaw at the expense of society, the film did much to consolidate the myth of Gabin as the doomed outcast, and represents one of the best examples of the 'poetic realism' style current in France in the thirties."

'Medea' will open Wednesday

By KATHY LACY
"What is more, you were born a woman, and women, though most helpless in doing good deeds, are of every evil the cleverest of contrivers." The Greek classic "Medea" to be performed by Missouri Southern's Theatre Department next Wednesday through Saturday will reassure viewers of the wickedness of an insanely jealous woman. Euripides, the creator, constructed in 431 B.C. the production originally as a play. Robinson Jeffers' version of "Medea," adapted by the Theatre Department is characteristic of the ancient Greek mythical beliefs. Miss Patchin as Medea will portray the hex-like personality of her character. Henry Heckert will be Jason, Medea's former husband, and Grant Shepherd and Zane Finton are to play their children.

CREON, KING of Corinth, where the mythical story took place, will be played by R.D. Lippincott and the king of Athens, Aegaeus, is Dr. Robert Price. The tutor, Raymond Lee; the nurse, Bonnie Christenson; the women of Corinth, Gwen Hunt, Jenny Blaylock and Jill Duncan make up the cast as do Lisa Howerton and Nelda Lux as Medea's attendants and Kevin Howard, Geoffrey Mann, Phil Oglesby, and James Perry as soldiers, plus Joel Patterson as Jason's slave. Directed by Trij Brietzke with Scott Lorenz as stage manager, the play will take place in Taylor Auditorium at 8 p.m. each of the four nights. General admission is \$2.00; senior citizens rates are \$1.50; up to and including high school age children, \$1.00, and Southern students, faculty, and personnel will be admitted free of charge with their school identification. Ten production crews manned by approximately 50 students represent a wide range of academic majors, not all of which are theatre. The "all-campus" cast includes members of the faculty and administrative staff.

MARK HARRIS, Scott Martin, Carol Mall, and John Early have designed and are in control of the set, costumes, music and sound effects, and the lighting, respectively.

Seminar groups from Southern's Theatre Department spent a week last month meeting with area high school and college students discussing various aspects of their production of "Medea."

Teams consisting of the cast and production participants met with English, literature, and drama classes at Joplin's Memorial, Parkwood, and McAuley High Schools as well as high schools in Webb City, Carl Junction, Carthage, Jasper, Sarcoxie, East Newton, McDonald County, Galena, and Baxter Springs.

Suggesting a bridge from the ancient Jason-Medea myths to the present time, the play is radically a protest against women's status in a man's world. Missy Patchin as Medea agrees, "the character Medea is evil but she has a purpose as a woman's lib type becoming the victor over man. By the drastic and dramatic things she does she puts her husband into ruin although she ruins herself."

"PEOPLE SHOULD come to see the production because it is so different from the other plays—the comedies—that they are used to watching. This play will be the first deep, moving, tragic play performed in 5 or 6 years. It's not an enjoyable play by any means but rather a worthwhile experience for the people," Patchin said.

"I wanted to play the part of Medea not only because it is the last play in which I will be able to participate but it is an opportunity, a challenge to cap off my senior year. The character will take my total concentration and I will be able to encompass myself into the part with all of the work and effort I have learned in four years of college. In theatre technically and emotionally I have grown up through my training and finally proving myself capable of carrying off a dramatic role will serve as a test for all that I have learned."

In the production, venomous female emotions of love, hate, jealousy, and revenge will create a tragic ending for Medea's sanity as well as her family.



Missy Patchin as Medea

League interprets 'Medea'

Sketches and drawings from the Art League at Southern will be on display during the colleges theater's production of "Medea."

This particular exhibition, entitled "Perceptions of Medea" will be artists' interpretations of the play.

"We're kind of excited about this. It's the first year we've ever attempted anything like this, and, hopefully, it will start a precedent. Maybe we can do one play a year," stated Darrel Dishman, faculty advisor of the Art League.

At a recent Art League Meeting, Mrs. Trij Brietzke, director of the play, discussed the approach being

taken on the play. From there, the student artists worked on rough sketches of their finished works.

Last night, students sat in on a dress rehearsal of the play. According to Dishman, this will help them with their interpretations. Since this is the first time, we've had a few problems, but nothing major.

"We want to try and unite the visual with the performance. In other words, the art department and the theater department is working as a team on this."

Twelve students participated in the exhibition, which will hang in the lobby of Taylor Performing Arts Center March 15-19.

Chorale preparing for April concert

By KATHY LACY
Chart Staff Writer

Southern's Chorale, directed by Dr. Al Carnine, is preparing for its major public performance of the semester late next month. The concert will be at 8 p.m. Thursday, April 20, in Taylor Auditorium, and will feature music by contemporary composers of the 20th century with electronic music, chorale speaking, and an audience participation number included.

Dr. Carnine commented about the choice of contemporary music, "Many people feel contemporary music turns them off. I think they will find this performance entertaining because of the selections chosen. We have some humorous selections lined up, such as the old American folksong 'I Bought Me a Cat' and 'The Fly and the Flea' and one made up of nursery rhymes in fractured German called 'Songs Mein Grossmama Sang.'"

THE CHORALE has chosen other songs for their performance such as one from the Broadway musical

comedy "Lady in the Dark" by Kurt Weill entitled "Tschaiowsky." A selection by Miklos Roza, the composer of music for "Ben Hur," also will be sung. This number is "Lullaby."

"This concert will be like no other performance in the past," said the director, "partly because of a major surprise element that will serve as a unifying thread for the entire concert. One could label our surprise as 'Close Encounters of Another Kind.'"

Presently there are 49 members in the choir, yet Dr. Carnine stresses that the choir positions are open to everyone by audition. There are no qualifications for the choir other than what an audition would eliminate. Not all members are music majors and not all applicants are expected to sight-read well.

CURRENTLY the Chorale is trying to establish the opportunity to appear before area high schools later in the semester and are now waiting for financial information. Choir officers are planning a

spring banquet and as of yet they are uncertain to the formalities. The officers include Darrell Anderson, president; Ernie Camerino, vice president; Robin Dixon, secretary; Coleen Pettit, treasurer; and corresponding secretary Terri Alford.

Originally from Bloomington, Ill., Dr. Carnine for the last four years taught the concert choir at East

Texas Baptist College in Marshall, Texas. He said that the East Texas choir was one of the 20 choirs around the world invited by the Israeli government to participate in the 1976 Christmas celebrations. This was shown on national television on the preceding Christmas Eve and the choir gained the reputation for being one of the best in Texas.

Music majors plan recitals

Several Missouri Southern music majors will complete their graduation requirements this semester with the presentation of senior recitals. The individual performances culminate the students' college music careers.

Jim Moskeau, Joplin, will perform his French horn recital at 3 p.m. Sunday, while a trombone performance by Rick Medlin of Monett is scheduled for Tuesday. Betty Rinehart, a soprano, will present her voice recital at 3 p.m. Sunday, April 9.

A second voice performance will be given Thursday, April 27 by Dan Wallace, a bass-baritone from Carterville. Finally, Joel Jeffries, Lamar, has set 8 p.m. Thursday, May 11, as the date and time for his senior performance on the piano. All recitals will be presented in Phinney Recital Hall.

Steve Allen, Carthage, and Ross Henry, Carl Junction, have already fulfilled their recital requirements on the French horn and trumpet, respectively.

Kelly

By BLAINE KELLY
Chart Staff Writer

Anyone looking for a carbon copy of "Silk Degrees" won't find it here. Though "Down Two Then Left" possesses the same Rhythm 'n' Blues-Disco flavor that made his previous album such a success, Boz Scaggs or producer Joe Wissert can't be accused of lifting the exact same formula for the current album.

This LP projects a laid-back, smooth side of Boz Scaggs; it seems

he's either entering a cooling off period or just trying to diversify the old formula with some slower ballads. Though the album's ballads divert slightly from Scaggs' image, they do work and are handled well. "Hard Times" contains some powerful lyrics, and "We're Waiting" and "Tomorrow Never Came" are beautifully arranged pieces. Only three or four of the album's cuts are faster paced, the best being "Gimmie the Goods" and "Hollywood." One major personnel change can be seen which may have

influenced the album's smoother feel; that is keyboard player Michael Omartain who collaborates with Scaggs on more than half the LP's material.

This LP doesn't have the same potential for AM hits that "Silk Degrees" so readily made use of; the LP's first single "Hard Times" did poorly in the chart standings. However, a current hit single "Hollywood" is moving up the "Billboard" chart at a steady pace, and there is the possibility of a

couple other cuts from the album receiving AM attention.

Boz Scaggs can probably never match the rich production and performance of "Silk Degrees" (from which four AM hits were established), but his latest does show master craftsmanship, a staple in Scaggs' career, and is a very respectable follow-up. There's enough similarity here to please those that were expecting more of the same, and enough change for those looking for something new.

Allman

'Rooster' nothing to crow about

By JIM ALLMAN
Chart Film Editor

I don't even believe it. I was so positive that the most repulsive move of the '78-79 season would be "The Choirboys." After all, the film was so horrid the author, Joseph Wambaugh, had his name removed from the titles. After seeing it I was sure there could never be anything else in the world which could succeed in wrestling away its crown of "king of the Dunchill." Well, "Rooster" did, and by God, I'm appalled.

"Rooster" is a simple story with a simple script and painfully simple

actors. What's even worse is that the local production (conceived and produced in Pittsburg, Kans.) cast several area performers in roles which only proved their ineptness in the cinematic field. Needless to say, the local talent (and that's stretching it) didn't belong in the film and probably don't even belong in the little theatres they hail from. When they saw themselves on screen, I can't keep from wondering if they were embarrassed by what they saw.

The brunt of "Rooster" depicts Vincent Van Patten as a young man and his "rite de passage" into the world of cockfighting. This would

normally be pretty good stuff if only for its somewhat different setting and story line but the film's executive producer, O. Gene Bicknell, made the tragic mistake of casting himself as the boy's father. Bicknell's main problem is his ego which fails to recognize his limitations as a performer. Perhaps in a Pittsburg show he's capable of giving a tolerable performance but the movies ain't his forte.

Indeed, the same can be said of the Joplin couple, Hal and Nancy Fontinelle. Their on-screen performances were, quite simply, abortions of an honorable endeavor. What truly hampered the movie

was the John F. Eastman script which in turn screwed several fine actors and actresses to the wall. Ruta Lee and Ty Hardin (whose only claim to fame was as Cliff Robertson's executive officer in "PT 109") ate professional death in "Rooster" as did the excellent character actor Jeff Corey who portrayed the owner of the cockfighting pit. Unfortunately, Corey came across as a mixture of Tom Joad and Oral Roberts. His dialogue was meaningless and smacked of an escapee from a bughouse.

What more can be said? The local talent flew the coop and laid a very rotten egg.

State's bidding system termed 'very difficult'

By SAMMY ROETTO
Chart Staff Writer

A major achievement was scored for Missouri Southern when, on June 26, 1975, then Governor Christopher Bond signed the bill that the college would be operated entirely under the state system, effective July 1, 1977. What this meant was that now, Missouri Southern would receive all of its funding from the state rather than receiving funds from both the state and the Junior College District of Jasper County.

One of the necessary changes this brought about was the change in the methods of purchasing supplies, equipment, and services for the college. No longer could the college make major expenditures without going through the system required by the state.

"Prior to the college's going to a full four year state funded status, we had substantially more to say in how we spent our money for supplies and such," explains Dr. Paul R. Shipman, vice president for business affairs. "The funds we received from the state were spent according to their requirements. However, we also had a large amount of local funds which we were able to spend more freely, although we also tried to copy the state's policy in expending them."

CASTOR EXPLAINS that when the Division of Purchasing receives the order, they will seek to have the order approved by the state's accounting office. If Missouri Southern has enough money in its account for the order, the accounting office will approve it and the Division of Purchasing will then send a purchase order to the supplier and a copy to the college if the items needed have already been contracted by the state. The order will then be filled as soon as the supplier can ship the merchandise.

"However, if the items needed have not already been contracted by the state," Castor states, "a different procedure is used. Upon receipt of the order by the Division of Purchasing, they will once again make sure that the college has enough money in its account. If it does and the order does not exceed \$2,000, they will send out invitations to bid to prospective vendors. Usually 18 days are allowed for the companies to send in their bids. The low bidder is awarded the contract and purchase orders are sent to the bidder with a copy coming to the college. We then get our order as soon as the vendor can fill it."

"The time it takes from beginning to end can vary greatly. About the shortest time period is one month but it can easily take longer, even up to six months, for some of the larger items like chairs and desks."

For orders over \$2,000, the procedure is the same except that the state must advertise for bids in the newspapers and usually only five days are given to reply, says Castor.

"Now, for orders under the prescribed limits," Castor states, "we are at the college seeking out the lowest price and can usually have it, many times, in a week. That's because we do not have to wade through all the red tape."

THERE ARE rare exceptions that can be made with the state's bidding requirements, Castor comments. The situations for these are most unusual and infrequent, he maintains.

"On one occasion, we needed the pianos in the music department tuned and some work done on them," Castor elaborates. "Since it was over the \$200 limit, we submitted it to the state for bidding. They didn't receive any bids so we were told to contract for it locally."

Another incident involved the Winged Lion creative arts magazine which readers will recall was not published last semester. According to Castor, this project too was submitted to the state since it exceeded the \$50 printing limit. The low bid was by a publishing firm in West Plains, Missouri. This presented problems though, because numerous trips to West Plains would be required by Winged Lion staff members in order to get it produced properly.

"The situation surrounding this project was most unique and both Dr. Shipman and I felt that something better could be worked out. So we got together with the state to see what could be arranged," Castor maintains. "Also in this case, the low bid was actually from a Joplin firm but his bid was received late. The state understood the situation and so now we are in the process of rebidding the job."

AS WITH most changes of any kind, Missouri Southern's change of buying practices is not without its inherent problems and ironies as outlined by both Shipman and Castor.

"One of the main disadvantages of having to go through the state Division of Purchasing," Shipman notes, "is that we are no longer able to purchase real bargains we may find but which exceed the \$200 limit. For instance, if we find some calculators at a price we know cannot be beat, we cannot buy them because we would have to go through the Division of Purchasing. By the time we got through all the red tape, the calculators may no longer be available."

Another problem that has been encountered is one of having to set-

tle for equipment that may not meet the specifications asked for by the college, relates Shipman. To illustrate he uses a hypothetical request from the science department.

"Let's say the science department needs some items and in their specifications ask for ones with a metal piece rather than a plastic one," Shipman says. "If the state has already contracted the items but with the plastic piece, unless we can give them a good reason why we need them with a metal piece, we will probably end up with the ones the state has already contracted."

IN SOME instances, the college may be required to purchase items manufactured by the Missouri State Penitentiary's Correctional Industries, asserts Castor. The main

problem here lies in the fact that often the workmanship is of inferior quality while the prices, as of late, generally run higher than comparable merchandise obtainable from private vendors. However, steps are being taken to exempt Missouri Southern from the requirement in certain instances.

"Another problem I encounter," Castor relates, "is now that we must go through the Division of Purchasing with many of our requests, it takes longer for us to receive things we need. However, many of the instructors do not yet realize this and do not get around to submitting their orders early enough. As a result, they have to wait for many items that they need for their classes, right now. If they would just get their orders in sooner, everybody would be happy."

Prior to the change in funding, the college made an effort to spend the junior college district money in the district. Now that Missouri Southern is four year state funded, there is no longer that patronizing right. However, according to Castor, local business has not been forgotten.

"Whenever we send in an order we can request that the state send an invitation to bid to specific vendors that we most definitely want to be given the opportunity to bid," explains Castor. "This does not prevent anybody else from bidding. It only insures that certain vendors we would like to see get the bid, know about it and if they want, they can then bid. In this way, we can still contribute economically to the growth of the community."

Woman student

(continued from page 5)

God. If God had not made men the way they are (to satisfy women) then he would have made the world with all men and meant for men to get it on with each other. It's the way I've been raised. But I also resent someone else getting the love that I should have gotten.

"I have a girl friend who had been married seven and a half years to a gay. She suspected, but he'd just go. If you would just lose weight, I could love you." So she got down to 110 pounds. Then she got, "You're such a bitch, all you do is bitch, bitch, bitch. I loved you better when you were fat." The last two-and-a-half years of their marriage he didn't even touch her.

"Mine wasn't quite that bad, but it's still hard to live with. I asked him, 'What have I done wrong?' and he said 'Nothing, it is all my fault.' I asked, 'You don't enjoy having sex with me?' He said 'No, I enjoy it very much.' So I ask, 'What's your problem? Why can't I satisfy all your needs?' He just goes, 'I don't know, I don't know.' He really doesn't know."

Next in the narrative is a description of her husband's childhood and home life which has been deleted due to its extremely personal nature. He was homosexually raped on two occasions as a child and his home life was extremely unhappy. She continues:

"He had a horrible family life; he has no idea what it's like to be a

father, to be married, to be loved in a full capacity. I blame it on his two experiences as a small child and how it affected his subconscious. And his family life.

"He was not encouraged to do what he wanted to do. My family always praised me and encouraged me to do what I wanted to do. His brothers mistreated him. I DIDN'T HAVE A FATHER BUT I had a father image. I had my grandfather and a mother who was both a mother and a father."

"I resent other gays. It's funny I'm negative towards homosexuals because of my experience, but I'm not negative towards my husband. Well, half of me is and the half of me isn't. The half of me that he hurt is very negative and wants to hurt back very much and the other half is...well, you know."

"If we do end up in a divorce and I do start dating and getting serious, I think I will bring up the fact that I was once married to a gay, you know. 'Do you lean that way, please tell me.' I think it will bother me and I think I will be apprehensive of getting serious and ever loving again for fear..."

"I can compete against another woman and I can compete against alcohol but when it is competing against men...I can't compete against a man in that capacity. My girl friend who had been married for seven and a half years said the same thing. Her ex-husband got married again but it only lasted two months."

"I think they (homosexuals) may marry for security. I don't know. Maybe they truly, deep down, do love that person."

"All I've told my parents is that he doesn't love me. That sums it up. His parents blame it all on me. They say it's because I'm unattractive, overweight, and I don't wear sexy clothes."

"Maybe when she (the child) gets old enough to understand everything I will probably tell her. I want to be a lot like my mother, who never kept anything from us. I will probably tell her why her real daddy isn't with us anymore. I imagine it's going to be a hard thing to tell, but at the same time I can tell her how much he really did love her. He comes over and takes us out to eat and the other night he took me to a

show. It was a bittersweet experience."

When asked, "Do you still love him?" she replied, "Yes I do, very much." Asked "Do you hope you'll get back together?" she stated, "Every night."

"I don't want him to think that I can't live without him, because I probably will be able to some day. But I want him to be the one who comes back and says, 'Hey, let's make a new start, let's put God into our lives and make a family out of it.' I want him to be the one to make the first step."

"I told him that bisexuality was something that I would never understand and would never accept. To me that would be sharing the love I should be getting, the attention that I should be getting. I require a lot of attention and a lot of love but I also give up a lot of the same to those that I do love—it's not that I'm selfish. But if he came back I couldn't share him with a man."

"My friends say, 'Get a divorce, get a divorce—wait till everyone finds out and they'll all be on your side.' I don't care about that. I just want things to work out. Most of my friends resent him very much; they won't even say 'hi' or associate themselves with him anymore. I don't know who knows he's gay. One friend said to me, 'I don't feel sorry for him, I used to but I don't anymore. He's giving up all that anyone could ask for—a beautiful baby and a loving wife.' She asked me 'How do you feel about losing him?' I said, 'Well, I just won't look at it in the aspect that I've lost anything. He's the one who lost the two best things he could have had.'"



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Briefly Charted Copiers... Literature...

Two new photo-copiers have been placed on campus according to Dr. Paul Shipman, Vice-President of Business Affairs. One of the copiers has been placed in the library to replace the old machine which was malfunctioning. The other has been placed in the reproduction room.

Being located in the library will mean the copier will be accessible to the students. It is a coin operated machine, which will take dimes. The copier in the reproduction room is for faculty and instructional use.

Says Shipman, "I think the students will be glad to see a new copier in the library."

Eight faculty members from the department of language and literature, attended the third annual meeting of the Missouri Philological Association held at the University of Missouri at Rolla last month.

Presenting papers at the

Elick...

Dr. Gerald Elick, associate professor of biology, presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Missouri Water Pollution Control Association in Springfield, Feb. 26-28. Elick discussed "Thermal Tolerance in *Fingernail Clams*, *Sphaerium striatum*."

The annual meeting featured 38 papers presented by experts from government agencies, industries and educational institutions to approximately 300 members of the association, which is dedicated to the control of water pollution.

Heart...

Missouri Southern was represented in the second annual Southeast Kansas Heart Run February 18 in Pittsburg, Kan.

Faculty members Captain Guy Thomas and Sergeant Mike Rogers and ROTC cadet Jim Snyder made the run, which covered a distance of 6.2 miles. Snyder placed fourth, Rogers placed sixth and Thomas placed eighth in the event.

Money raised from the event went to the Crawford County Heart Association.

Male gay

(continued from page 5)

Do you think that gay people actively recruit?

"No, no. Gay people aren't like that. They basically stick to other gays. There are some bad ones but I would say 99.99 per cent don't go out and recruit."

Do you think homosexuality is widespread on the college campus?

"Speaking from personal ex-

perience in the two-and-a-half years that I've been at the college, I think I have run into — this is not counting the ones I know of and run around with, which number from 10 to 15 — I think I've run into or had some type of contact with about 30 to 35. I also think — I couldn't give names — but I think there are between five to eight teachers."

Spiva presents...



PEPE LE MOKO

1937

86 min.

Directed by Julien Duvivier; screenplay by Henri Jeanson, based on the novel by D'Alembert; photography by Kruger and Marc Fossard; music by Vincent Scotto and Mohammed Yguerbochen. With Jean Gabin, Mireille Balin, Gabriel Gabrio, Saturnin Fabre, Lucas Gridoux, Marcel Dalio. French dialog with English subtitles.

The story of Pepe le Moko has been told in at least three films, including ALGIERS, with Charles Boyer, and CASBAH, a musical version with Tony Martin, but the best is the original version directed by Julien Duvivier (THEY WERE FIVE, POIL DE CAROTTE). Jean Gabin gives one of his best-known performances as the colorful gang leader, who plays a successful game of hide-and-seek with the police in the famous Casbah section of Algiers. Pepe leads a charmed life until he meets a Parisian woman (Mireille Balin), whose elegance and beauty personifies the Paris for which Pepe longs. But he dares not leave the Casbah, for fear of capture by the international police of Algiers. Pepe's dilemma comprises the last part of the film, which ends with a series of exciting and extremely poignant events.

"A truly great French film... either as an artistic achievement or as pure entertainment, this masterpiece of romantic melodrama belongs with the few select screen dramas of this or any year... At the outset the camera roams through the Casbah, giving one a vivid picture of its terraced splendor, its unregenerate lawlessness, its color and its lurking violence... The acting can only be described with superlatives. Jean Gabin's Pepe is a portrayal of such vitality and honesty that it is apt to haunt you long after you have left the theater."

—Howard Barnes, New York Herald Tribune

Tuesday



LENT GOING AT A SNAIL'S PACE??



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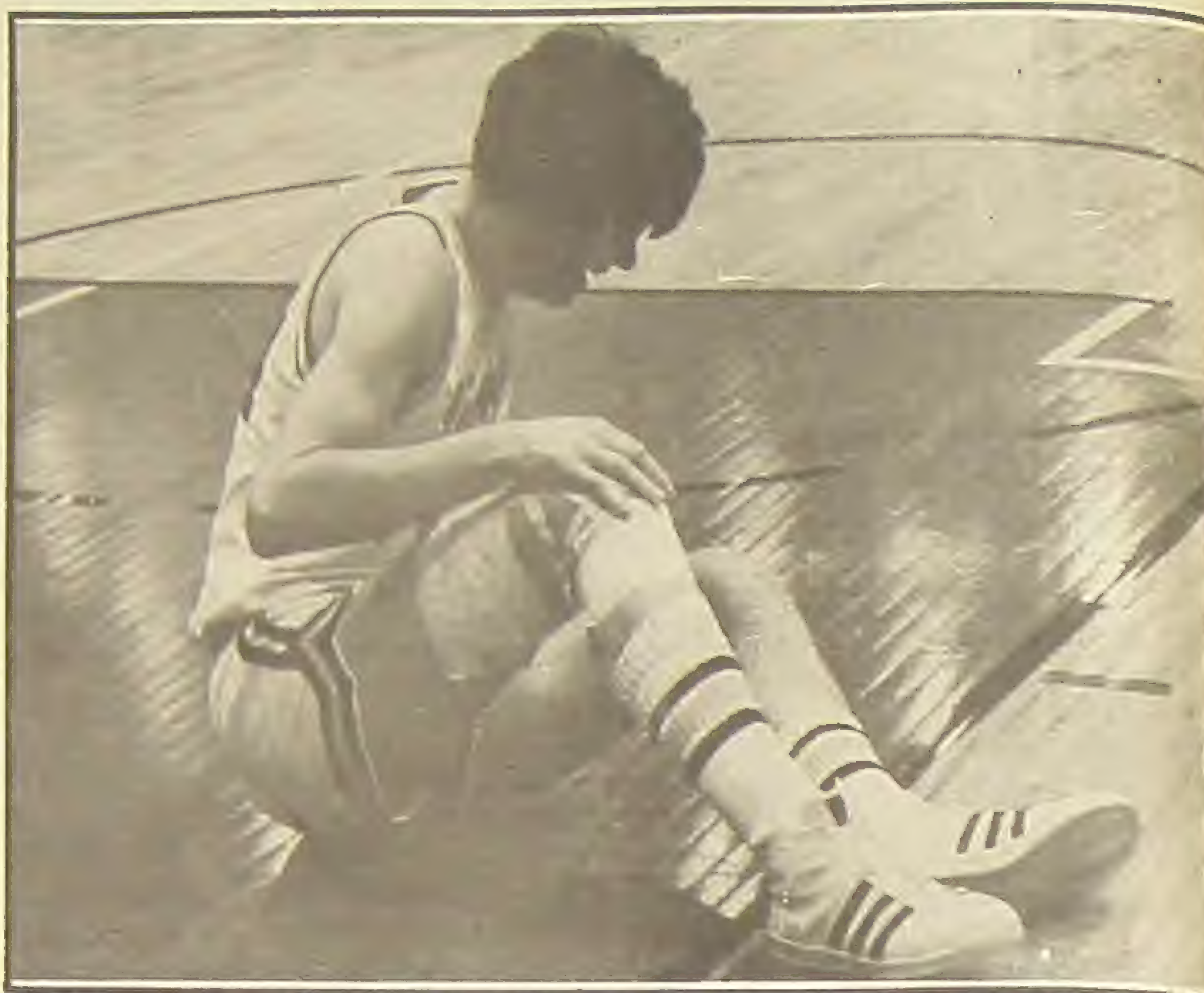
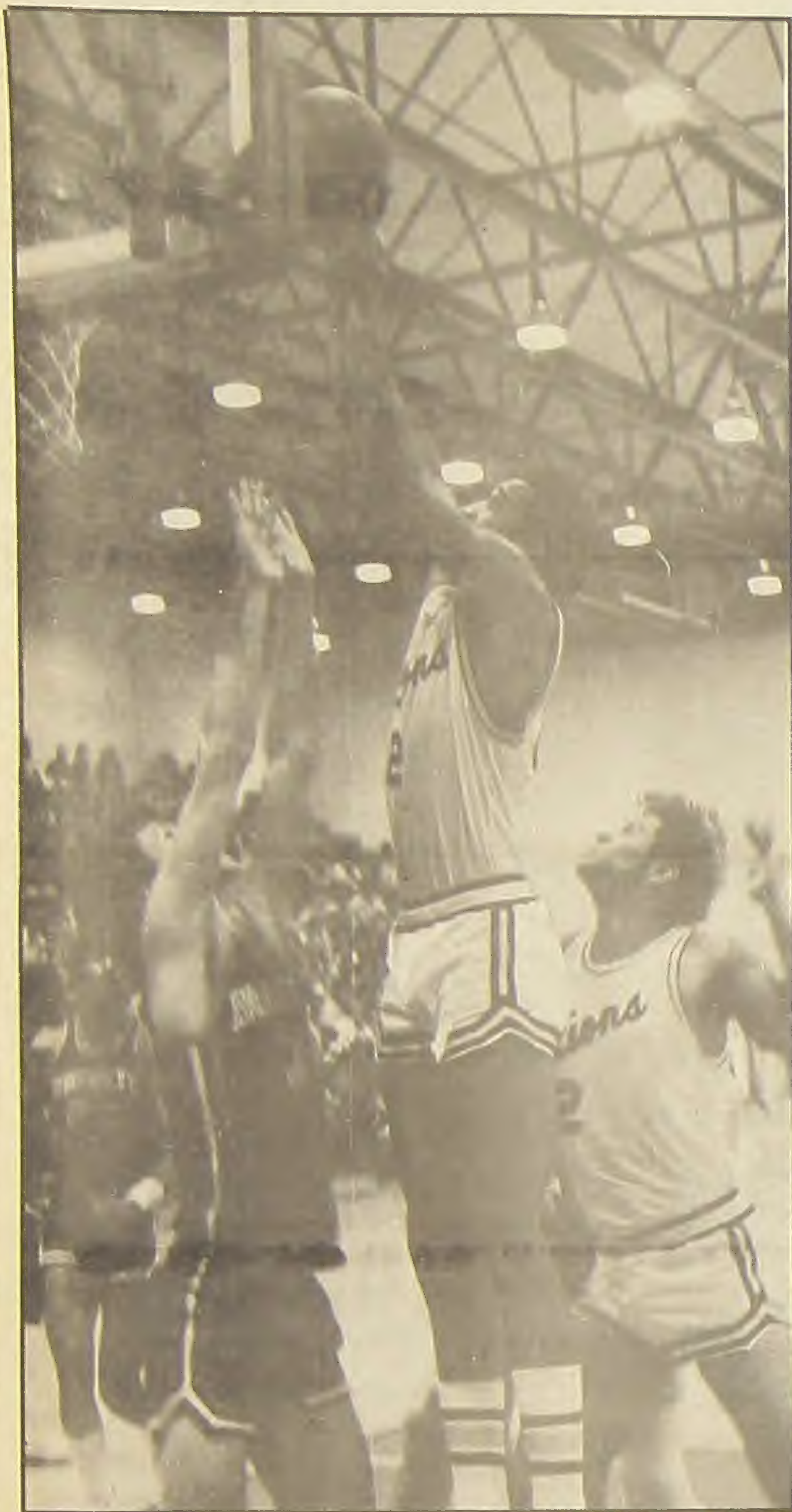
WEDNESDAYS AT 2:00 P.M.

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DISCUSSIONS

FILMS

Lions win District 16



LIONS STUN DRURY WITH 92-85 WIN

*Lions led by 12,
fell behind by 9
with 7:50 left*

Missouri Southern's Lions claimed the District 16 title by downing the nationally top-ranked Drury Panthers at Drury College Wednesday.

The Lions reached the finals by dropping the UMKC Kangaroos in

semi-final action on Monday night, 88-80. However, it was no easy task in reaching the finals. Establishing a 15-point lead in the first half, the Lions had to survive a second half surge that brought the Kangaroos to within two.

The switch to a zone defense with the help of 61 per cent shooting enabled the Lions to regain a sizeable lead and eventually beat the Kangaroos for the third time this year.

Avilla was first, 88-57

By RON KEMM
Chart Sports Editor

Coach Bill Waris of the Avila Avalanche noted the one thing he was concerned with, prior to their meeting with Missouri Southern, was the Lions' inside strength. It was this very strength and an aggressive man-to-man defense that carried the Lions to an 88-57 in the opening round of the NAIA District 166 playoffs.

The victory enabled the Lions to host Missouri-Kansas City Monday night in a semi-final game.

Southern's tight defense seemed to do the job as they forced 25 Avila turnovers and prevented the Avalanche from taking good percentage shots. Most of Avila's activity came from the outside and on forced shots resulting in 33 percent shooting. On the other hand, the Lions muscled their way inside and on the boards to produce most of their points.

The Lions started the scoring on a Bobby Corn jump shot. Avila kept up with the pace for five minutes but a pair of buckets by Russ Bland and a 15 footer by Roland Martin found the Lions leading 20-11.

Leading 26-20, Russ Bland connected for 7 points in a 6 minute span in which the Lions outscored

Avila, 20-3. The Avalanche fought back, though, as they scored the final seven points of the half. At that time the score stood, Southern 46, Avila 30.

The Lions bounced back out in the second half with an early scoring spree. Following buckets by both teams, Shelly Brown found Maurice Dixon open underneath the basket to begin the front end of an eight point surge. This built the Lions' lead to 56-32.

Reserve guard Bill Brewster began sizzling as he hit eight straight Lions points to extend Southern's lead to 31, 71-40, with 6:51 remaining.

The Avalanche countered with a rally of their own but the Lion reserves took over from there. They turned in a tremendous effort as they outscored Avila, 15-10, in the final five minutes. The five-point difference enabled Southern to finish with their 31-point margin, 88-57, their largest of the game.

Freshman Skip McGuire led the final surge, coming off the bench to tally 10 points, most of which were earned through aggressive work underneath. He also hauled down five rebounds in the game in which all Lions saw action. Highlighting this period of play was Johnny Cochran's

crowd pleasing behind-the-back pass to McGuire breaking for the bucket and going on in for the layup.

Russ Bland, who tallied 19 points in the first half, led all scorers with 23 points. Maurice Dixon came off the bench to add 17 points and dominate the boards. He led all rebounders, pulling down 15. Also scoring in double figures were Bill Brewster with 12 and Roland Martin and Skip McGuire with 10 each. Although Southern did not enjoy one of its best shooting nights at 43 percent, Bland turned in a hot performance hitting 10 in 14 attempts. He was perfect on eight attempts in the first half.

Commenting afterwards, Head Coach Chuck Williams also praised the Lions' defensive efforts. "We came out ready to play and we played good, aggressive defense. I felt this defense was the key to the game," he stated.

"Russ Bland played a real good game hitting 10 of 14 from the field and 3 of 3 from the line," he added. "It's also pleasant to see Skip McGuire come off the bench and do the job he did."

Coach Williams also praised the Lions' teamwork effort, noting that five players finished in double figures.



Lions win first conference title

By RON KEMM
Sports Editor

It has often been said that some good teams cannot win the big ones under pressure. Take for instance the 1976 and '77 Kansas City Royals who folded to the New York Yankees two consecutive years in the playoffs. Or the Minnesota Vikings, who have failed in three efforts at the Super Bowl. In what could have been an upsetting and conference-tightening defeat, the Lions denied this theory with a dynamic 88-87 victory over Fort Hays University. The victory marked the clinching of the Lions' first Central States Intercollegiate championship.

When Coach Williams's Lions entered the Fort Hays gymnasium, both teams knew the title was at stake. Entering the weekend, the Lions held a two game lead over trailing Washburn University. Two Lion defeats combined with a pair of Washburn victories would result in a conference tie. Had the Lions dropped the game to Fort Hays, the battle against a tough Kearney State College team the following night would determine the championship. Although the title was not on the line, Southern beat the Antelopes in another cliff-hanger, 81-79.

From the spectator's point of view, it appeared that the Fort Hays Tigers were either still in contention for the championship or they had a deal going with Washburn to delay any title celebration by the Lions. It was neither of these. Avenging an earlier loss dealt by the Lions and knocking off the number one team in the conference provided enough incentive for the Tigers.

Although Fort Hays entered the game with only four wins in eleven conference outings, they were determined to strike back from the previous 87-68 loss handed by Missouri Southern. Yet the Lions fought off the home crowd and valid effort to prevail.

The Tigers made sure the Lions would have to work hard from beginning to end. An unexpected starter, Rich Rust, scored six straight points as Fort Hays jumped to an early 10-4 lead. Six minutes passed before the Lions were able to tie it at 12-all. They were able to take their first lead, 19-18, approximately midway through the first half.

FORT HAYS FANS probable would not have believed it if someone told them Maurice had just recovered from infectious hepatitis. He turned in his best performance of the season and did that coming off the bench. Coach Williams cited Maurice's progress as a result of hard work. Were it not for his great strength and determination, Maurice's comeback would not have been so immediate.

Interestingly enough, Southern fans might have thought "Mo's performance resulted from a lucky uniform. On arriving in Fort Hays, all he was able to fit into number 30, Skip McGuire's uniform, by game time. Anyone who did not know better probably thought Skip was a member of the Tiger team who forgot to wear his home uniform. Actually, on surrendering his own uniform, Skip accepted a Fort Hays road outfit.

The following night, Dixon proved it was not the uniform, but sheer ability. Against Kearney State, he tallied 18 points and hauled down 15 rebounds as Southern nipped the Antelopes, 81-79. However, it was Roland Martin's bombing and Russ Bland's inside determination that pulled the Lions from behind.

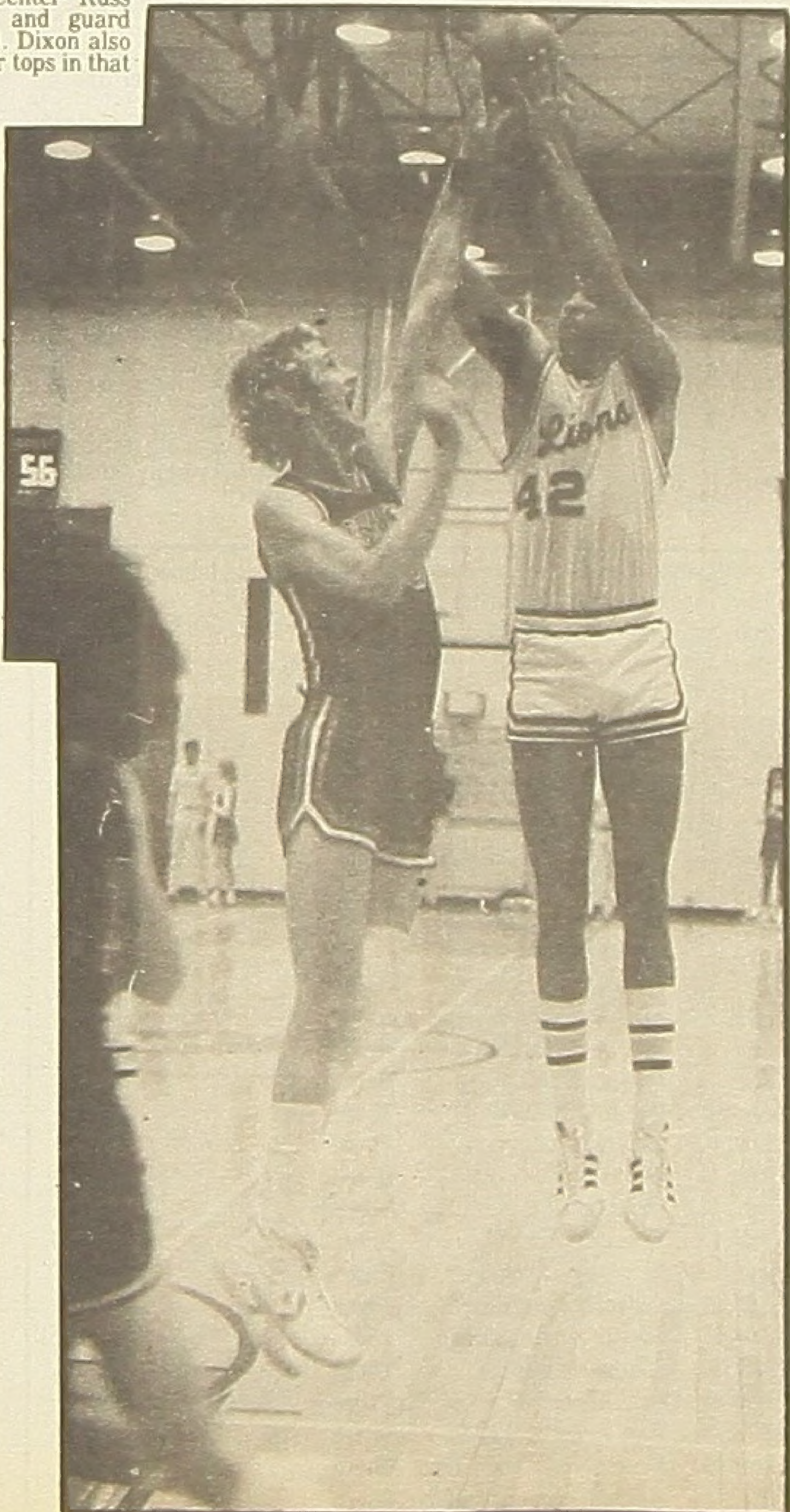
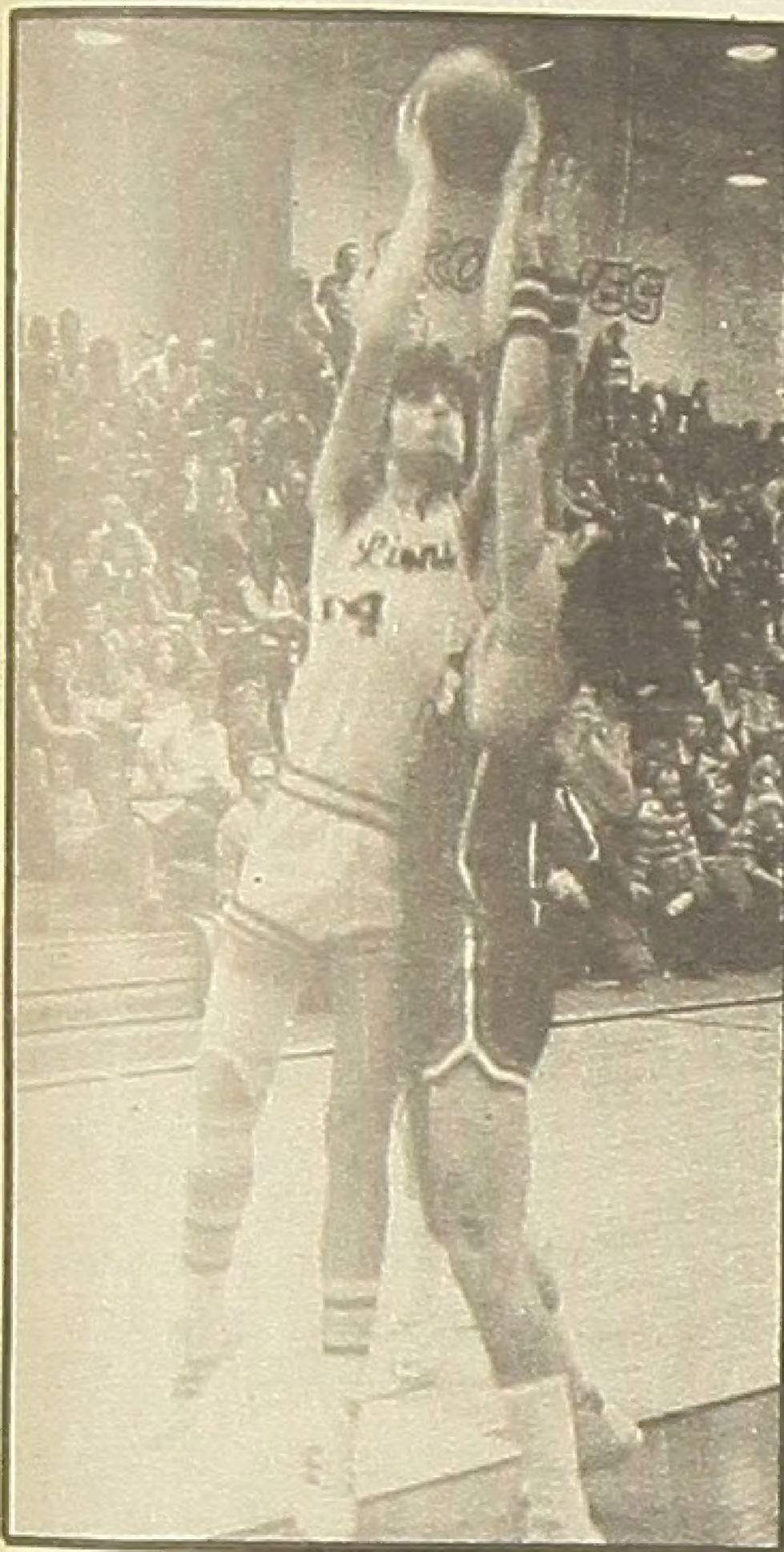
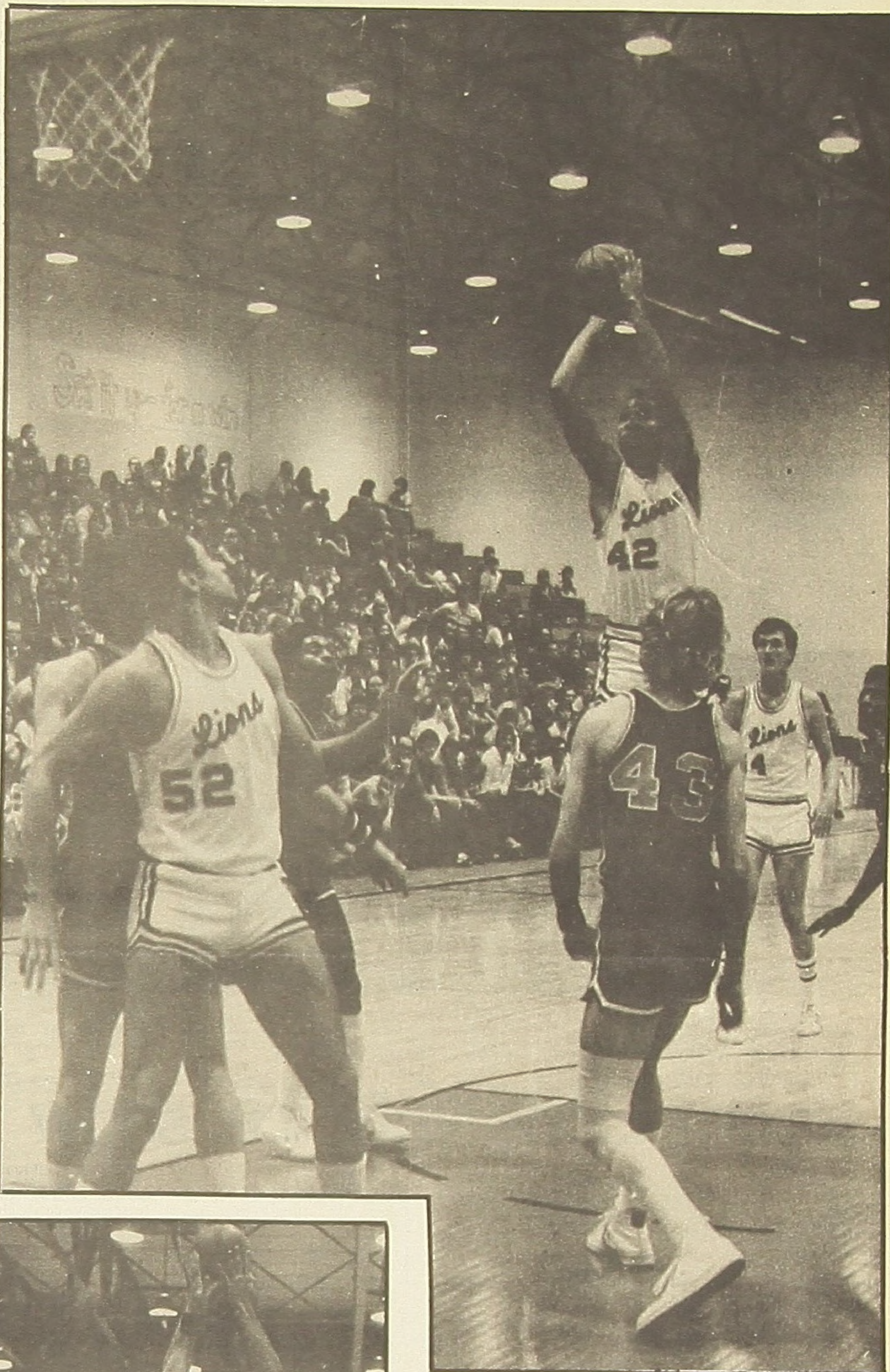
BOTH TEAMS then hit in periods of streaks the remainder of the half. The Tigers leaped to a 25-19 advantage but Southern closed the gap at 33-33. Fort Hays then gradually built a 48-41 lead but the Lions bounced within two, 48-46, at halftime.

It appeared the second half would turn into a shootout when only two of the first fifteen shots were missed. Although this pace did not remain quite so sizzling, the remainder of the half continued in a fast pace.

Following a three-point play by Maurice Dixon, the Lions established a 63-62 advantage. However, this lead exchanged hands four times in the next two minutes. Leading 69-68, three consecutive Southern buckets gave them the lead for good.

The Tigers rallied to keep it close but the outcome was decided when Scott Schulte's free throws gave the Lions an 88-85 lead with but four seconds on the clock. Schulte was the wrong man to foul as he led the conference in free throw shooting with an 87.8 percentage.

Southern's scoring attack produced for the first time, three players over the 20 point barrier. Maurice Dixon topped all scorers with his 28 points. Center Russ Bland contributed 23 and guard Shelly Brown added 21. Dixon also grabbed 17 rebounds for tops in that department.



When the Antelopes opened a 16 point lead, 52-36, with 18 minutes left, it appeared as if the Lions would drop their second conference game of the year. With the title already wrapped up, though, many people felt this game was unimportant. They neglected to realize how much it means to enter the playoffs coming off a victory.

The Lions realized this, however, and did not quit. Coach Williams immediately switched from a zone to a man-to-man defense and the decision paid off. Fighting the lead and clock, the Lions crept back to tie the score at 74-all with 2:20 remaining. Bland's three-point play on his own rebound gave the Lions a 79-76 advantage but the Antelopes countered with their own three-point shot with 20 seconds left. Bland missed a shot driving through the lane but was fouled in the process. His two free throws gave Southern the lead and the win.

ROLAND MARTIN'S 26 points captured game scoring honors. Dixon's 18 points followed and Bland added 17. Dixon grabbed 15 errant shots to lead in rebounds.

Coach Williams was more than pleased with his team's effort coming from that far behind. "We showed a lot of determination in defeating Kearney State," he praised. "You've got to give our defense credit. Our defensive playing the second half turned things around."

He added, "This game was won Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Those were the days we had two long, hard, tough defensive practices. Those practices sure paid dividends tonight."

Those long, hard practices made it possible for the Lions to close out the regular season on a winning note. It also enabled them to post their 22nd victory of the season, the best ever in the school's history. Credit cannot be given to a single person but to the entire team and the work of Coach Williams. He stepped into the coaching slot and led the Lions to their 22-8 record in only his first year at Southern. Yet as he put it, "the season is just half over."

For looming in front of them was the District 16 playoffs.

Bland, Martin named

Southern's Russ Bland and Roland Martin were named to the NAIA District 16 all-star basketball team. Lions Bobby Corn, Maurice Dixon, Shelly Brown, and Scott Schulte received honorable mention honors.

Martin, a 6-6, 205 pound senior from St. Louis leads Southern in scoring with 545 points. He is a 53 percent shooter from the field and makes 72.8 percent of his free throws. Martin also averages 7.3 rebounds a game.

"Roland displayed a great deal of competitiveness, playing the second half of the season with a broken finger. Despite the injury, Roland led our offensive effort and developed into one of the top scorers in the district," said Coach Chuck Williams.

Bland, a 6-9, 225 pound senior from Trenton, Mo. received District 16 and all-CSIC honors last year and has scored 481 points in 29 games this season. Bland is shooting 49 percent from the field and 83.9 percent from the line. He also averages 8.3 rebounds a game.

"Russell showed the type of competitor he is by coming back following knee surgery to help us compile a 22-8 record and win the CSIC championship," said Williams.

"This is definitely a well-deserved honor for two of the better basketball players in the district. Both are hard working performers, in practice as well as in our regular-season games," Williams praised.



Amidst outstretched arms and heavy traffic in the lane, Southern's freshman guard, Patti Killian, leaps for a rebound surrounded by Pittsburg State players. The Lady Lions closed out their regular season play

Lady Lions finish fourth in basketball tourney

By DARREN DISHMAN
Chart Sports Writer

Southern's Lady Lions suffered two disappointing defeats last weekend as they took fourth place in the eight team AIAW tournament in St. Joseph. After defeating the Bulldogettes of Northeast Missouri State 80-65 in the opening round, Southern lost to Missouri Western in a close battle, 64-60 in the semifinals. Then, playing for third place on Sunday, an exhausted Lion squad was beaten by William Woods 69-49.

Seeded third at the outset of the tournament, Southern suffered few problems in disposing of the Northeast Missouri Bulldogettes in the opening round last Friday. Jumping out to a 20-6 lead with eight minutes gone, it appeared that Southern would have an easy day. However, a determined Bulldogette team fought back and pulled to within two points at the halftime intermission, 33-31.

Following their slump at the end of the first half, the Lady Lions needed to do something to switch things around. Therefore, Coach G.I. Willoughby instructed her for-

ces to use a full-court zone press. As it turned out, this was an excellent move because the press forced several Northeast turnovers and got the Lions offense rolling once again. With four minutes gone in the second half, the Lions' two point lead grew to an eight point advantage on the strength of the press. The lead continued to increase as the Bulldogettes never made the score close again. Southern held a 69-55 rebound advantage, led by Barb Lawson with 20 and Nancy Robertson and Patti Vavra with 12 each. The game also saw five Lions players reach double-digits, lead by Patti Killian with 15 and followed by Mary Carter and Vavra with 14 each. Karen Gordon scored 12 and Lawson added 11 to round out the list. Saturday, in the game against Western, the outcome was not quite as pleasant as the free throw line proved to be the downfall of the Lions. Outscoring the Griffons 54-46 from the field was not enough as Western sank 18 of 30 attempts from the charity line. Southern was not quite as fortunate as they sank 6 of only 9 attempts.

Coach Willoughby praised the play of her girls, who trailed 31-30 at the half and kept the score close until the end. Southern led in rebounding 51-41 and had three players in double figures. Karen Gordon and Patti Killian with 14 each and Patti Vavra with 10. Playing for third place against William Woods on Sunday, Southern's women entered the game feeling the effects from the two previous games, as nothing seemed to fall in for the Lions, who shot only 28 percent from the field. Understandably tired, the team did what they could, but according to Coach Willoughby, her players got a little discouraged at the officiating. She, however, did not want to use it as an excuse, just as a contributing factor. The Owls of William Woods were one of the few teams to out rebound Southern all year, holding a 64-40 advantage. Lawson led the Lions with 14 caroms. Southern's scoring was paced by Killian and Vavra with 10 each and Robertson with 8. This tournament concluded a successful Lady Lion season, putting their seasonal mark at 16-12.

Lions end season with victory

By DARREN DISHMAN
Chart Staff Writer

The Lady Lions of the basketball court could not have concluded the 77-78 regular season in better fashion, defeating Pittsburg State University here, February 24, 66-49. The game not only lifted their overall record to 15-10 and their CSIC total to 5-9, but also supplied the Lions with some valuable momentum going into the AIAW tournament held in St. Joseph last weekend. Southern, who defeated the Gorillas in their previous contest, were confident going into the game. They, however, realized that they would have to play "good ball" in order to get past Pittsburg. And "good ball" they played. According to head coach G.I. Willoughby "We had a lot of team work. Patti Vavra fouled out early in the second half, which took some of our rebounding. This forced our outside shooters to put the ball in the first shot because we might not have a second shot. And they did." All three outside shooters she spoke of reached double digits, Nancy Robertson with 11, Karen Gordon with 13 and Patti Killian leading all scorers with 19.

fense in leading the Lions to victory. "We played good, aggressive defense and when this happens our offense clicks also. We had several fast breaks which always gets the adrenalin going." A strategic move which enhanced Southern's defense was when Willoughby instructed her charges to switch from a man to man to a zone type defense. This move resulted in seven Gorilla turn-overs in the first half and set up several of the Lions fast breaks. The zone continued into the second half with the Lions possessing a 35-28 advantage, and once again proved itself successful, as it forced 13 additional turnovers. The Lions trailed in rebounds, 57-48, mainly because Patti Vavra and Barb Lawson fouled out. But this did not prove to be a factor as the Lions enjoyed a 17 point lead at the buzzer. This game was an ideal conclusion to the best regular season in Lady Lion basketball history. Finishing fifth in the CSIC with a 5-9 record, the Lions trailed the conference champs, Fort Hayes, by eight games as they sported an impressive 13-1 mark. The success of the season was heightened as some of the Lions stars were among the leaders in the conference. Teamwise, Southern

ranked second in winning margin as they scored 67 points a game and gave up only 61. Individuals receiving recognition were Karen Gordon, who led the league in assists, averaging 4.5 a game and Patti Killian, who was third in scoring average with a 16.5 total. Patti Vavra was also included, as she was third in rebounding, averaging 10.8 a game. **HARD WORK** and a positive attitude paid off for the Lions at the conclusion of the regular season as they were invited to compete in the AIAW tournament held in St. Joseph last weekend. Willoughby and the team approached the week prior to the tournament with optimism. Willoughby stated, "We have had some really good practices. The girls are really wanting to play, and like the sense of challenge involved. We have a really positive attitude and the win against Pittsburg, really gave us some momentum." Last season the Lions finished third in the tournament and as a result, the Lions are seeded third this year. Willoughby stated, "The teams are getting tougher and tougher each year. If we can take third in this tournament, we will have been successful."

WILLOUGHBY PRAISED her team's defense as well as their of-

Baseball Lions fight ice, snow

By RON KEMM

While dismal and dreary weather have altered and ruined the plans of some, Missouri Southern's baseball team has fought ice, snow, and cold to prepare for the 1978 season. Due to inclement weather, the Lions were unable to practice outdoors. However, the National Guard armory and the gymnasium provided the solution to this problem. "It's been very difficult to practice in the gym, and it's hard to get motivated under these conditions," explained Head Coach Warren Turner. "Yet the team has done a good job to motivate themselves, work hard, and show good spirit." **INDOOR PRACTICE** has resulted in the placement of pitching workouts in the gym and hitting and fielding in the armory. Pitchers began working out and throwing on December 1st. Surprisingly enough, hitters have been working on their techniques and timing through the use of whiffle balls. Placing the pitching machine eighteen feet away from the hitter, the machine is capable of throwing whiffle fast balls up to major league speed. Using two kinds of whiffle balls, the Lions have been able to practice against both fast balls and curves. In addition to hitting, Southern has been able to work on ball handling and sliding fundamentals. Although the Lions' efforts have not slowed down, Coach Turner admits that they are behind schedule. "We did get outside for a couple of days but it was cold and wet. At this time last year, we had been out on the field since February," he commented.

Coach Turner, who also serves as offensive line coach for the Lions' football team, is entering his second season as head baseball coach. He feels optimistic about Southern's approaching season despite facing their toughest schedule ever. The Lions will play games against seven major universities, many who have ranked high in the nation in the past. **COACH TURNER** likes the idea of playing these big schools. He said, "I feel we have the toughest schedule in small college baseball. By playing these large teams, it helps us in recruiting and gives us good experience. It's also great for the college because it gives us good exposure." "I believe that when we play such good teams, we're not far from playing professional ballplayers," he continued. Included in Southern's top university schedule are the University of Arkansas, Oral Roberts University, Central Michigan University, the University of Missouri, Iowa State University, Oklahoma State and the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. Coach Turner feels Southern has the nucleus to compete well with such teams and anticipates a productive season. He noted that the Lions are rebounding with an experienced team that includes five seniors and the rest juniors in the starting lineup. **THE LIONS** are very much improved this year, according to Coach Turner, and this is due greatly to the addition of several junior college transfers. He said Southern had recruited a number of junior college players from good teams to bolster the Lions' attack.

Top prospects for Southern's squad include: Doug Adams, first baseman transfer from Crowder College, Mike Allen, catcher transfer from Johnson County Junior College, Roger Dreier, shortstop from John Brown University, and Mike Massey, a shortstop-third baseman freshman who played his high school ball at Joplin Memorial. Top pitching transfers include: Kirby Heimsoth, righthander from Johnson County, Ralph Jackson, righthander from Lewis-Clark, Rob Morris, lefthander from Hutchinson Junior College, and Troy Van Blunt, a righthander from Crowder. Along with these prospects, the Lions will have several players returning from last year's squad. These include leading hitters Red O'Dell, who hit .346 last year, and Chuck Valentine, who batted .325 last season. Barry Jenkins, righthander with a 2.39 ERA last year and Dennis Selbe, a righthander with a 1.73 ERA last year will be returning.

STRONGEST ELEMENTS for the Lions will include pitching, defense and team speed. According to Coach Turner, more people are trying out for positions which will add to more depth for this season. Since the Lions withdrew from the conference, due to travel and expense, their primary objective is to reach the season-ending playoffs. "Our goal is the District playoffs. I feel we have the good potential, pitching, and depth to compete with the District teams." Lion fans still have an entire season in front of them before they will see the Lions in the playoffs. However, they will be able to see Southern in their home opener at 2 p.m. today at Joe Becker Stadium. The Lions will take on a strong Central Michigan University team, a team that placed third in the nation two years ago. Following today's game, the Lions will host Northwest Missouri State University tomorrow in a 1 p.m. game.

The remainder of the Lions' baseball schedule is as follows:			
Mar. 10	Central Michigan U.	Here	2:00
Mar. 11	Northwest Mo. State U.	Here	1:00
Mar. 14	Columbia College	Here	4:00
Mar. 15	U. of Missouri	There	2:00
Mar. 18	Coe College	Here	1:00
Mar. 20	Westminster College	There	1:00
March 21	Missouri Valley College	There	1:30
Mar. 23	Missouri Western	Here	1:00
Mar. 24	OPTIMIST TOURNEY	Here	
& 25	(Iowa State U.		
	(Winona State College		
	(Southwest Baptist		
Mar. 27	Buena Vista College	Here	1:00
Mar. 28	Mankato State College	Here	1:00
Mar. 29	Southwest Mo. State	Here	1:00
Apr. 1	Missouri Baptist	Here	1:00
Apr. 2	Columbia College	There	1:30
Apr. 4	Evangel College	There	1:00
Apr. 6	School of the Ozarks	Here	4:00
Apr. 10	Oklahoma State U.	There	1:00
Apr. 17	Evangel College	Here	4:00
Apr. 19	Wm. Jewell College	Here	2:00
Apr. 22	School of the Ozarks	There	1:00
Apr. 25	Southwest Mo. State	There	
Apr. 29	Southwest Baptist	There	
May 1	Oral Roberts U.	There	1:30
May 2	Wm. Jewell College	There	1:00
May 5	Missouri Baptist College	There	2:30
May 6	Harris Teachers College	There	1:00



SENIOR SOUTHPAW Steve Sanders warms up during practice at the National Guard Armory in Joplin. The Lions practice at the armory during adverse weather. The Lions start a three game home stand today against Central Michigan University at 2 p.m.

Weather forces netters inside

Due to inclement weather in the area this year, Southern's tennis team has retreated to the spring-like atmosphere inside the Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium for its preparation of the upcoming campaign. Finishing with a disappointing 0-10 record last season, the Lions began preparing for this season in early February, almost one month earlier than before, in hopes of improving their record. While the weather has forced the squad indoors, it has certainly not deterred them from holding regular practice sessions. According to returning letterman Craig Boyd, the indoor sessions have included a variety of activities such as "running, running and more running."

Unable to hit tennis balls on a snow-covered court, the members have resorted to running for their physical conditioning. Specifically, the exercises used are "basic line drills" and sprints. The emphasis which is being placed on running this year is another difference between Southern's tennis team of today and that of yesteryear. Three returning letterman, Don Raines, Mike Eddy and Boyd, head a list of twelve persons vying for the eight positions on the squad. Also in the preparatory stages, the schedule foreshadows a vigorous 1978 for the "netters." Expecting an initial contest during the spring break, the coaches foresee fifteen additional matches rounding out the year's activities.

Credit—it's lifeblood of the American economy

By DEAN FOWLER
Chart Staff Writer

Credit is the life-blood of the economy — everyone uses it in one form or another. Even the person who insists he pays cash for everything and never charges anything uses credit — every time he turns on a light switch in his home he is using electricity on credit. Our economy literally cannot function without the use of credit.

Consumer credit is the focus of this article. However, just as the individual uses credit in conducting his daily life, so do businesses — from the smallest "mom and pop" operation to the corporate giants. Credit is the American way.

What is the criteria for getting a loan from the bank, buying a car, a home, or anything else? A good credit rating. And how does a person acquire a credit rating in the first place?

Establishing credit is not difficult. The easiest way is to get someone with an established credit line to co-sign the contract. Other methods recommended by credit managers, a bank loan officer, and the credit bureau are:

The first credit purchase may be easier to make from a comparatively small local store on a 90-day basis. This way, if payment is not made on time the merchant knows he can repossess the item and still resell it. Once the customer successfully completes an installment contract, the next credit purchase is easy. Your credit is established.

ANOTHER METHOD is to call on the credit manager of a large store, such as Montgomery-Wards, Penneys or Sears, that issues charge cards. At Wards the ONLY requirement is that the applicant be 18 years old. However, other factors that will be taken into consideration before the card is issued include: (1) two personal references, (2) a steady income, (3) length of residence, (4) having a telephone listed in your name, (5) length of employment, full or part-time, (6) whether you live in your own home, rent, or in a trailer. Living in a trailer is the least desirable from the standpoint of the creditor as that makes it easiest to pull up stakes and skip town.

Ward's average credit customer's account balance is \$350 on which 1 1/2 percent finance charges are added

each month. The North Park Mall store received more than \$100,000 in finance charges in 1977. However, this is not all extra profit. There are many expenses involved in handling charge accounts, in addition to the losses sustained in uncollected accounts. Credit buying costs more for both the consumer and the merchant.

Although credit insurance is recommended by the merchant, in Missouri the customer has the option of taking the plan offered, shopping for credit insurance elsewhere, or just not buying it at all. The latter choice could result in the customer paying for an item without having the benefit of using it. For example, a television set is bought on the installment plan and no credit insurance is obtained. Along comes a tornado and wipes out everything the customer has — except the obligation to complete the payments on the TV set.

WHO IS MOST likely to pay their bills? The young person wanting to acquire a good credit rating and the older person who has learned through experience how to manage money and to live within his means seem to be the best credit risks.

Couples in their late 20s to about 40 have the most credit problems. Many factors can contribute to this situation. The wife may work in the early married years and the couple set spending habits based on two incomes. Or the couple may try to acquire too rapidly all the things they were accustomed to in their parent's home. Children arrive and the combination of one paycheck and more mouths to feed put a strain on the budget. Perhaps the family income has not kept pace with inflation, or the breadwinner loses his job. Unexpected expenses from illness can knock the budget out of kilter. Often marital difficulties result in things being bought out of spite. And the list goes on.

Money management is like a game: play it right and you'll come out on top every time. To play a game, you learn the rules. To win a game, you apply the rules well. Since the money game is one you'll never stop playing, learning the rules before you can start really counts.

Before you shop, know how much money you can afford to spend. Set up some guidelines for using credit. Set your own limits and stick to

them. Credit is not free (except for 30-day charge accounts), so shop for credit as carefully as you shop for the merchandise itself. And do not sign your name on anything you have not read and do not understand.

Test your credit knowledge with these six simple questions prepared by the Merchants Research Council.

(1) BECAUSE of the ease of obtaining credit, the United States is in the midst of a credit "explosion" with people spending more money than they should. a. True b. False.

(2) Why do we need credit at all? a. It's dangerous to carry money. b. Having credit cards impresses people. c. So we can obtain items when we need them rather than waiting until we have saved enough cash. d. So we can buy more merchandise than we really need.

(3) What is revolving credit? a. A plan to promote the purchase of hand guns. b. Similar to a bank loan with monthly payments being made for the purchase of a single large item such as a refrigerator. c. The opposite of up-and-down credit. d. A credit plan which can be used for numerous purchases of any dollar amount for extended periods of time.

(4) If you obtain \$100 worth of merchandise on a revolving charge account and your bill says the finance charge, computed on the average daily balance system, is 18 percent per year, how much will you have paid in finance charges if you take a year to make all the payments? Approximately a. \$180. b. \$18. c. \$9. d. \$1,800.

(5) IN GENERAL, what are the main reasons people are denied credit? a. They are not of legal age to sign a contract. b. They already have too many debts. c. They have a record of not paying their bills. d. All of the above.

(6) Even though she may be credit worthy, a married woman is not allowed to have her own name on credit cards. a. True b. False.

The answer to question one is false. Consumer debt is higher than ever before because more people are using credit, not that individuals are mostly in debt over their heads. More than 80 percent of the people now use credit on a regular basis as compared to 40 percent in 1946.

Question two's correct answer is (c). Credit buying allows us to plan our spending and to take advantage of sale prices even when we do not have ready cash.

QUESTION THREE'S answer is (d). Perhaps the most widely known and used revolving accounts are the large stores such as Sears, Penneys and Wards. These are the most convenient of the various credit plans for the consumer, but may also be the least understood, and sometimes the most expensive.

Approximately \$9 (c) is the answer for question four. (Actually, the exact answer is \$8.63, in case some of you math geniuses think the \$9 answer is too far off!) The monthly one and one-half percent finance charge applies only to the declining balance each month — not the total amount of the original purchase.

Question five — (d) Credit applications are turned down for all the listed reasons. Creditors cannot afford to take chances when it is apparent they may never be paid.

Question six — (b) False. The Equal Opportunity Credit Act makes it the law that credit cannot be denied because of sex or marital status. However, married women must meet the usual tests of credit worthiness.

Who's to Blame?

61% blamed government
60% also blamed labor

STATION LIFE
SY TO REMEMBER

1 year \$25.00 U.S.
1 year \$30.00 Can.
All other countries
with 10% sales
label here

OR RENEW

Credit bureau serves as 'nerve center'

By DEAN FOWLER

The nerve center of the credit business in this area is the Joplin Credit Bureau, located on West Fifth Street. The credit bureau does not make either a recommendation or a decision to grant credit to the consumer. That decision is left to the credit grantor.

"Much confusion has been created by the media because the person writing a report did not understand the difference between a credit reporting agency, which we are, and a credit investigation agency," said Anson Cox of the Joplin

Credit Bureau. "A credit reporting agency deals only with financial information based on a person's credit history and supplies it to business firms who prove to the bureau that they have a legitimate business need for the information. A credit investigation agency performs such services as supplying reports to insurance companies, based on information obtained from questioning the applicant's neighbors, business associates, etc., and to employers who want to find out about the stability of a prospective employee."

THE INFORMATION compiled by the credit bureau consists of the proper identification of the consumer including full name, address and spouse's name; present employment information; personal history including the consumer's former address, former employer, spouse's employer, number of dependents, etc.; credit history, indicating in what manner a consumer has paid his bills in the past and public record information covering lawsuits, judgments and litigation that may have some bearing on a person's ability to pay his bills.

An individual has the right to visit the credit bureau and review his file. The bureau will make any necessary reinvestigation and update records (including public records) at no cost to the individual. However, in the case of a person who has not been refused credit and just is curious about his credit file, the bureau may charge a modest fee if a reinvestigation is required.

Permissible reasons for a firm to get a credit report on a person include (1) for the purpose of extending credit; (2) for collection of a past due account; (3) for employment purposes; and (4) for the purpose of a government agency's issuing a license.

Obviously a merchant wants to

know something about a customer's credit history before extending credit initially, and when an account is past due, the merchant may wish to get updated information before deciding to extend further credit or turn the account over to a collection agency.

AN EMPLOYER may need credit information on a person he is considering hiring. For instance, it would not be desirable to employ a cashier to handle large sums of money if that person were head-over-heels in debt and has a history of "sticky fingers."

The only government agency allowed to collect credit information on an individual is an agency empowered to issue licenses, such as a liquor license, according to Cox.

The occasions when an individual credit report is requested are numerous. Whenever someone buys real estate, the mortgage company requires a complete credit report. In this case, the buyer pays for the report, typically as part of the closing costs in obtaining the mortgage.

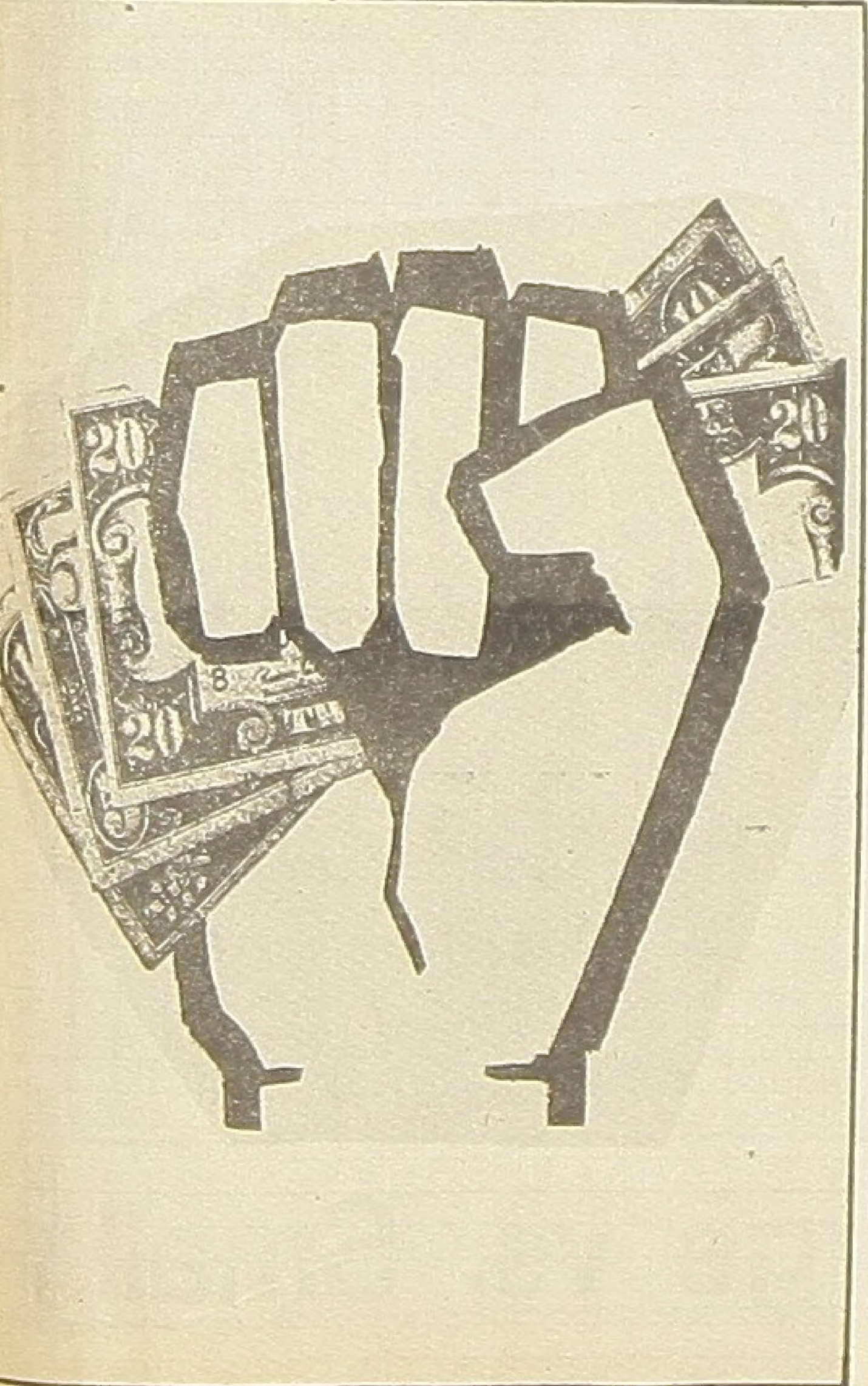
Landlords, especially in large apartment complexes, frequently use the services of the credit bureau. So do retail stores, banks, finance companies, and companies that issue credit cards, such as oil

companies, banks (Visa and Master Charge) and entertainment credit card issuers (American Express, Carte Blanche).

SINCE THE EARLY 1970s, many laws have been passed pertaining to the credit business. Merchants find that complying with all the new regulations are expensive and the protection the law extends quite often benefits the "deadbeats", not the merchants nor the consumer who pays his debts. Therefore, some of the laws are ignored as much as possible.

Cox stated, "A housewife should have her own accounts and establish her own credit rating. Although she has no job outside the home, her 'steady source of income' is through her husband's paycheck. Too many times a woman loses her husband through death or divorce, then finds out that she has no credit history if all the accounts were in her husband's name or were joint accounts. Even if she has a substantial amount of money to spend, she may find that her credit sources are suddenly non-existent."

Like earning a driver's license or passing a test to enter college, credit is a privilege — not a right — granted to a consumer when he has demonstrated his ability and willingness to pay his bills on time.



Joplin bank makes student loans

By DEAN FOWLER
Chart Staff Writer

Defaulting on student loans has gained wide publicity in the past few years. So much, in fact, that many banks will not handle the government-backed student loan program. The red-tape involved in complying with the many regulations imposed by the government is a headache for the banks, plus the interest rate is lower than can be earned from many other types of loans.

One bank in Joplin does participate in the student loan program, and quite successfully, according to Ervin Clayton who is in charge of the program for First National Bank.

"We have about 500 loans to students now amounting to nearly \$750,000. These students are studying in all 48 mainland states (at present none are in Hawaii or Alaska), Germany,

France, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam. The school may be anywhere in the world as long as it has a federal code number," said Clayton.

A STUDENT desiring a loan must meet three requirements: (1) The applicant or his/her parents must have been a customer of the bank for a minimum of one year; (2) the student must come in for a personal interview; and (3) must qualify based on the same criteria required for other types of loans.

"Students who apply for and receive these loans are not often freshmen and sophomores. They are more likely to be juniors or seniors with a definite educational goal," remarked Clayton.

"We are proud of our clients who have used these loans to become doctors, dentists, lawyers, ministers and engineers. We are just as

proud of those who have become successful nurses, teachers, mechanics, technicians, businessmen, etc. Joplin needs people with all types of education and skills, and we hope that many of them will return to Joplin to live and work," said Clayton.

Currently loans are limited to \$7,500 for undergraduates and \$10,000 for graduate students. If the family income exceeds \$25,000 per year, the seven percent interest must be paid by the student. For those with lower family incomes, the interest is paid by the government during the period of time the student is in school. Family income may not be a factor in the case a student has been self-supporting for a period of a year or more.

REPAYMENT of the loan is usually set to begin 10 months after the student graduates. A conversation note permits

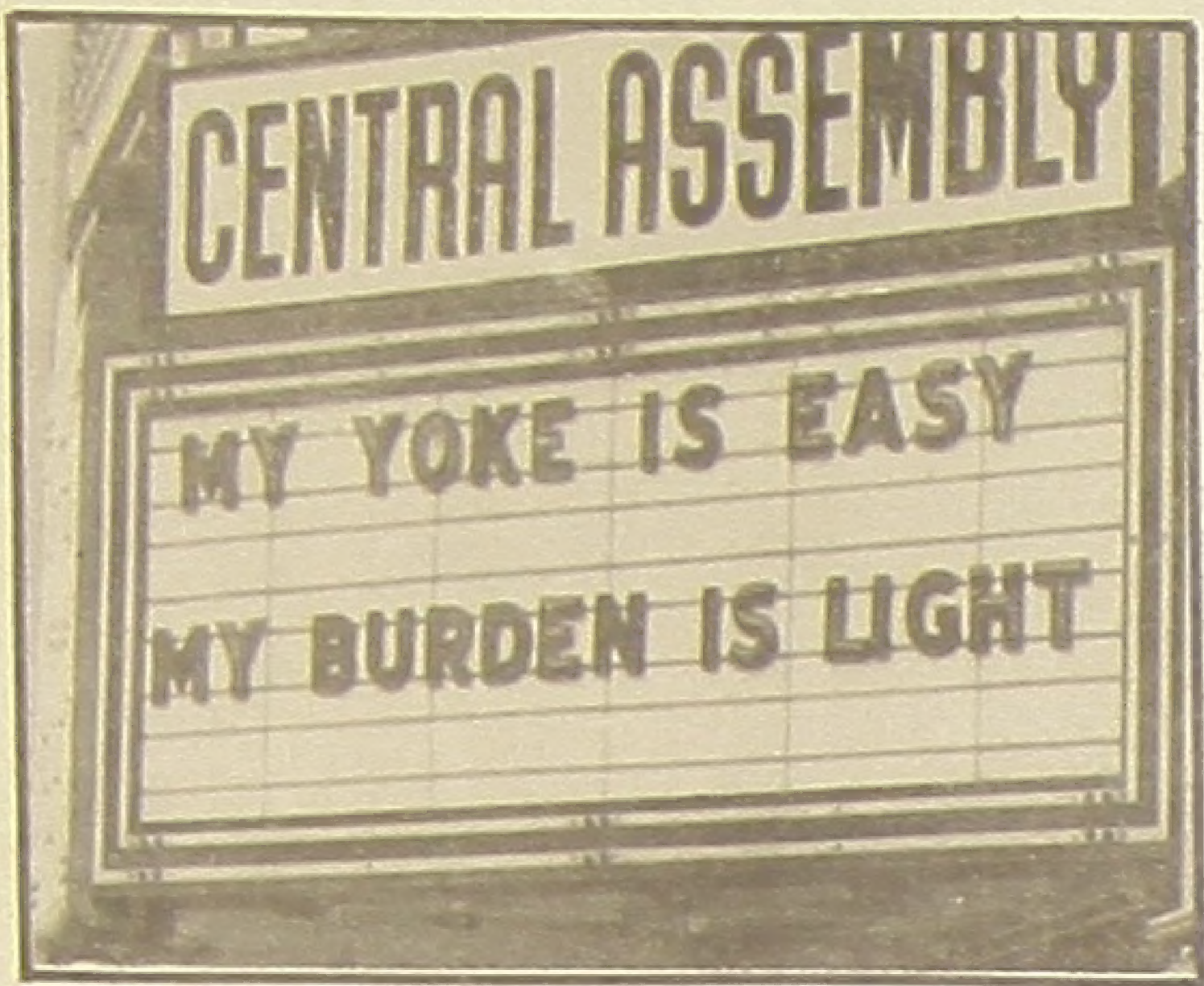
repayment at no less than \$30 a month for a period no longer than 10 years.

"The bank will try very hard to work out an equitable repayment schedule that will fit into the budget. However, if the loan is not collectible, we do file a claim with the government and they eventually will pay us," Clayton said.

Locally the rate of delinquency is much below the national average. But there are some defaults. Last year, for instance, the bank collected about \$25,000 from the federal government for unpaid loans. The bank reports student loan defaults run about the same rate as any other category of loan.

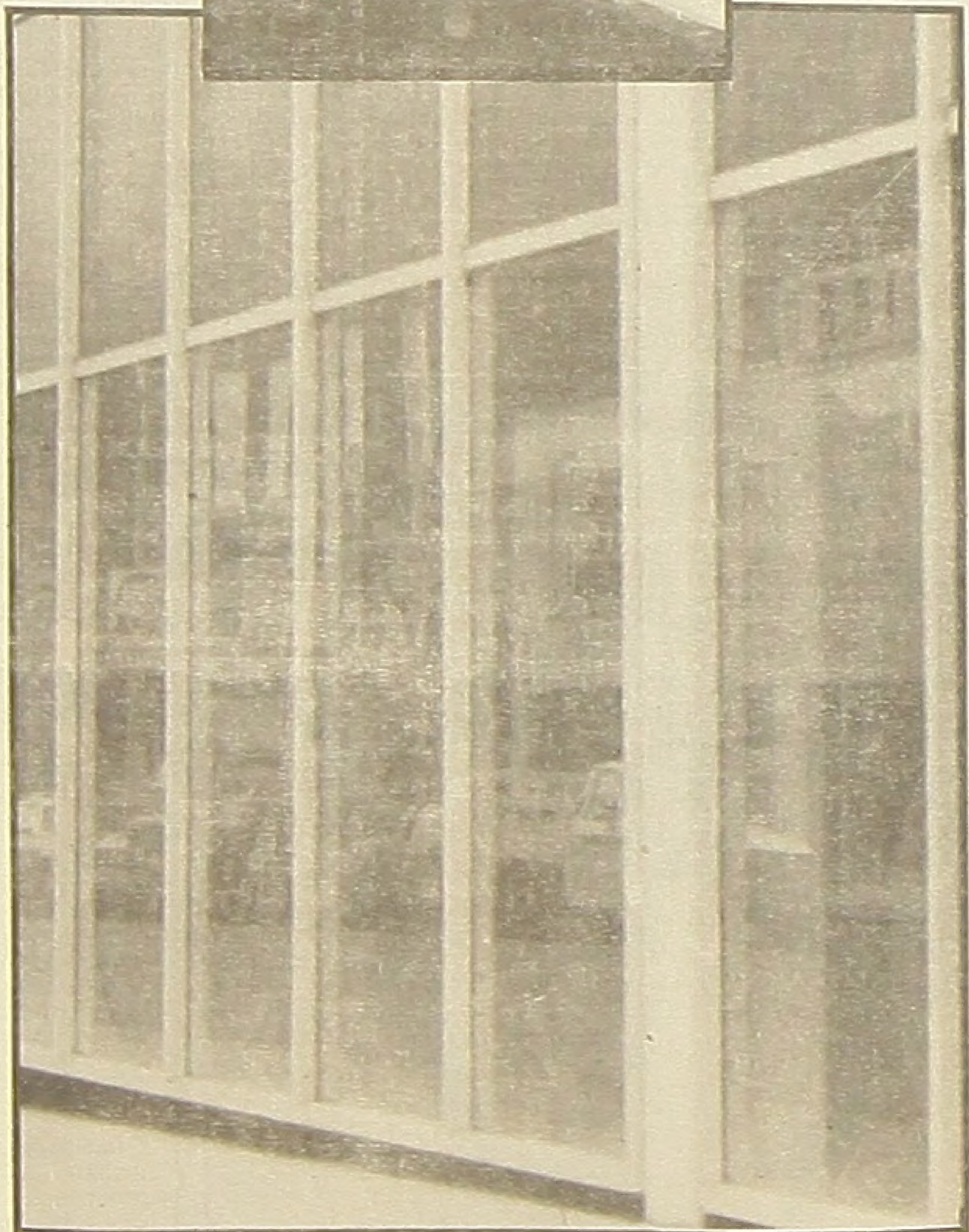
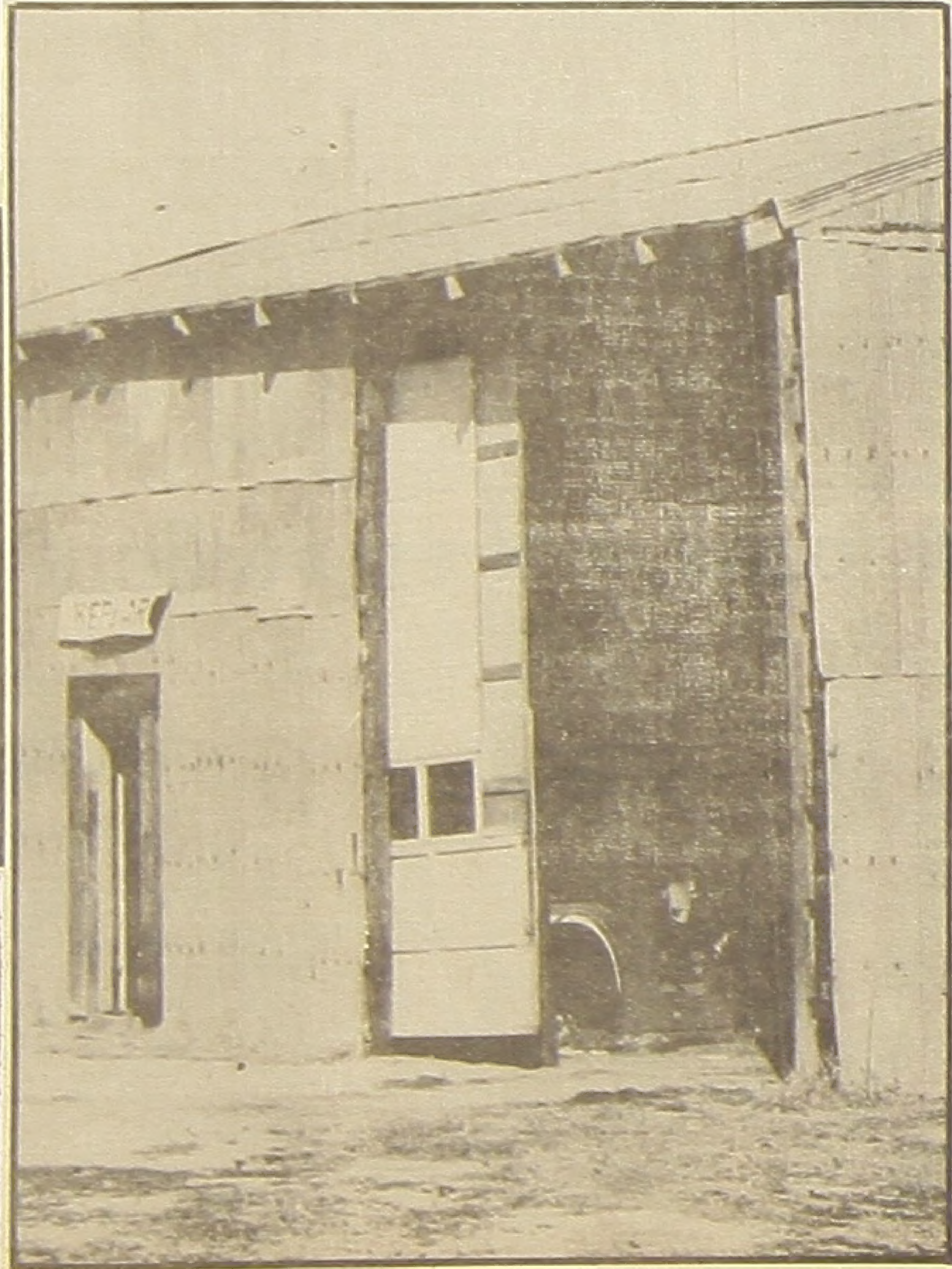
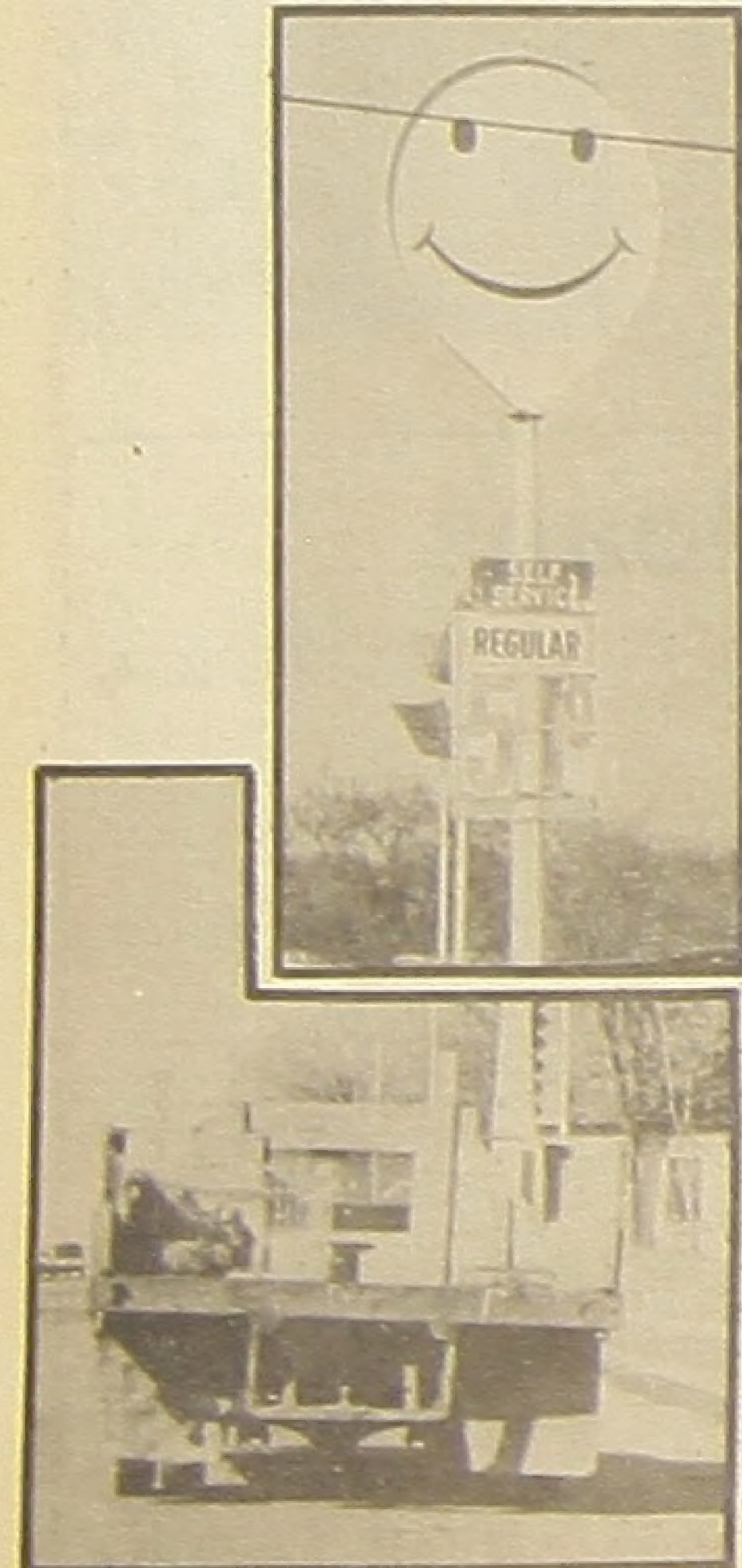
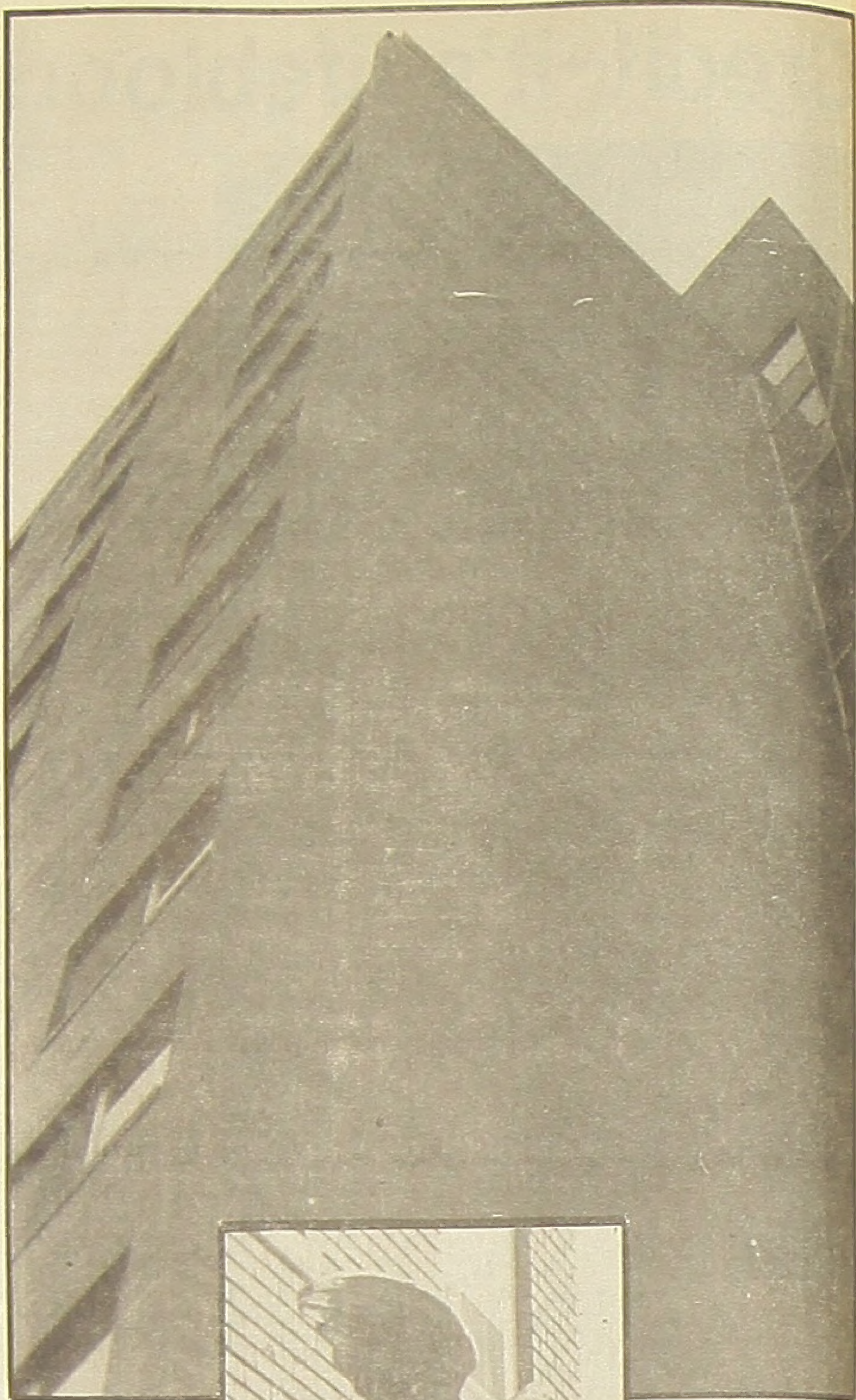
Failure to repay the student loan nets the same result as failure to repay any other type of debt — a bad credit rating. And this can follow the person throughout his life.

Business vs. Business



In these photos we see an illustration of small business versus large. Many trials seem to exist for the small businessman: exorbitant taxes, high insurance rates, high interest loans. Is the power held within big business overpowering? Does small business have a chance to overcome such competition?

In the business community, it's said that only one out of five businesses that start this year will exist five years from now. If this is true, some change in the economy, one way or another, will come to pass.



Large vs. Small